McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXI — SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1887. — NUMBER 40

McKean County Miner

[illegible] ROGERS, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

[illegible] N. Y. & P. (Clermont Branch) [illegible] p. m. and [illegible] and leave at [illegible] p. m. [illegible] K. R. R. arrives at 10 a. m. [illegible] and leaves at 10 a. m. and 1 30 [illegible]

[illegible] Mail leaves at 12 [illegible] p. [illegible] Monday, Thursday [illegible] departs at 1 30 p. m. [illegible] before leaving time [illegible] be found at Lettors [illegible] and 2 30 p. m. [illegible] Sunday [illegible] delivery of mail [illegible]

M. A. SPRAGUE, P. M.

Lodge Directory

F. & A. M.

[illegible] F. & A. M. meets [illegible] and fourth Wednesday [illegible] at Masonic Hall [illegible]

F. W. BROWNELL, W. M.

[illegible] SMITH, Secy

A. O. U. W.

[illegible] Lodge, No. [illegible] meets every [illegible] the day evening [illegible] in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block [illegible] WARREN LIFFORD, M. W. [illegible] Recorder

G. A. R.

[illegible] at [illegible] Thursdays [illegible] W. Hall, Backus Block [illegible]

E. O. O. F.

[illegible] evening at [illegible] o'clock in [illegible]

K. O. T. M.

[illegible] Monday evening at 7 30 o'clock [illegible]

W. C. T. U.

[illegible] alternate Friday afternoon at [illegible] Headquarters [illegible] HAMLIN, Pres [illegible] Secy

Y. W. C. T. U.

[illegible] Friday evening, at 7 30 [illegible] Miss FANNIE ROGERS, Pres [illegible] Secy

Churches

[illegible] F. W. CHAMBERLIN, pastor. Preaching at 10 17 [illegible] Sunday Sabbath School immediately after morning service. [illegible] Sunday Prayer Meeting Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock [illegible] Friday evenings at 7 o'clock [illegible] Saturday evenings at 7 [illegible]

[illegible] Rev. [illegible] SWIFT, pastor. Services [illegible] and 7 30 p. m. Sunday school [illegible] morning service. Prayer meeting [illegible] Thursday evenings at 7 Covenant meeting [illegible] before the first Sunday [illegible] supper every two months [illegible]

[illegible] rector [illegible] at 10 30 a. m. and 7 30 p. m. [illegible] Sunday school at 9 30 a. m. [illegible] Catholic Church [illegible] Service at 10 30 [illegible] on Sunday at Smethport and Clermont [illegible]

Borough Officers.

[illegible] Wright [illegible] Gifford [illegible] Rogers, Earl, McKean and N. [illegible] Ford [illegible] Livingston [illegible] Stennis, Castleman, D [illegible] Day, Ostrand, [illegible] King [illegible] [illegible] Stark [illegible] Forrest, [illegible] Foster [illegible] [illegible] Waller [illegible] Knight and [illegible]

Official Directory

[illegible] COUNTY [illegible]

[illegible] McCormick, Wil- [illegible] Bradford [illegible] Bradford [illegible] Smethport [illegible] Smethport [illegible] Smethport [illegible] Shoemaker, Smeth- [illegible] W. D. Callup, Smethport, B. [illegible] Smethport [illegible] Smethport [illegible] Martin [illegible] Eldred [illegible] King [illegible] Smethport [illegible] Bradford [illegible] [illegible] fourth Monday in May and September and third [illegible] December

[illegible]

[illegible] Wm. F. [illegible] Wilcox [illegible] Wm [illegible] [illegible] Stew

HOTELS

COLEMAN HOUSE,
ELDRED, PA.,

[illegible] N. Y. & P. Railroad Depot

On the European Plan.

[illegible] and refurnished. First class [illegible] with the House [illegible]

HOTEL CHADWICK,

E. T. CHADWICK, - Proprietor,

Larrabee, Pa.

[illegible] the main line of the B. N. Y. & P. with the Clermont Branch [illegible] entirely new from cellar to garret. [illegible] furniture and beds are all new [illegible] The table [illegible] supplied with the best the market affords. Terms reasonable.

Chautauqua House

Main street, Smethport, Pa., H. H. Vincent, Proprietor.

[illegible] recently been greatly improved [illegible] making it one of the [illegible] in the county [illegible] attentive [illegible] of the [illegible] public patronage respect[illegible]

WRIGHT HOUSE,

[illegible] street, Smethport, Penn'a, B. F. Wright, Proprietor.

[illegible] recently built, and is fur[illegible] with all the conveniences of a [illegible] class hotel. A well stocked and [illegible] kept Bar connected with the [illegible] First-class in every respect [illegible] reasonable.

Grand Central Hotel,

[illegible] street, Smethport, Pa. S. N. Taylor, Proprietor.

[illegible] hotel has recently been renovated [illegible] refurnished. The table and bar [illegible] constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First class in every [illegible] Rates reasonable.

BUCKTAIL HOTEL

[illegible] Pa. E. E. Looker, Proprietor.

[illegible] and refurnished, and one of [illegible] best hotels in McKean County.

Exchange Hotel,

Near McKean and Buffalo Depot, East Smethport, Pa. J. H. Bowers, Proprietor.

This hotel is newly made and furnished in all respects for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

JOHN N. APPLE, Notary Public. — F. W. BOLTON

Apple & Bolton.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office on first floor of Henry Hamlin's bank building, Main St., Smethport, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. Examination and abstracts of land title, Orphans' Court practice, and collection specialties.

T. R. STONE. W. W. BROWN. C. A. STURGEON.

Stone, Brown & Sturgeon.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Office Pompelon Hall, Bradford, Pa.

Geo. A. Berry.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Rooms 7 and 8, Berry & Melvin Block, Bradford, Pa.

BYRON D. HAMLIN. — JOHN FORREST

Hamlin & Forrest.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE, Smethport, Pa. Office of the late Hamlin & Forrest (formerly Keating & Co.) counsels in the counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

D. STERRETT. — ROBERT B. ROSE

Sterrett & Rose.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS. Office in Backus Block, Smethport, Pa.

JOHN C. BACKUS. — SHERIDAN GORTON

Backus & Gorton.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Office in Backus Block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

H. L. Keenan.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite Court House, Smethport, Pa. All legal business attended to promptly.

W. B. Chapman & Son.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office Miner Block, Church Street, Smethport, Pa.

J. K. Wallace.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Bradford, Pa. Claims promptly collected.

H. McSWEENEY. — M. H. BYLES.

M'Sweeney & Byles.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Room Producer's Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

Mullin & McClure.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Corner Main and Pine Sts. Bradford, Pa.

James C. Boyce.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR OF PATENTS & CAVEATS. Office Room 3, Cor. Main & Webster Sts. Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

H. H. Mayo,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

P. R. Cotter,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Eldred, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Physicians

T. H. Carroll.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Wright House, Main street. Will promptly attend to all calls by day or night. Smethport, Feb. 22 '87.

S. I. Wells, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at the Drug Store of E. S. Bell's, Smethport, Pa.

H. L. McCoy.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in E. B. McCoy's Drug Store, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman.

SURGEON. Obstetrician and consulting physician and surgeon. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. Smethport, Pa.

H. J. Sharp.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office two doors east of Eakwell House, Smethport, Pa.

Dr. EVAN O'NEILL KANE.

[illegible] KANE

Physicians and Surgeons,

KANE, PA.

C. M. COLEGROVE,

County and Practical Surveyor!

Smethport, Penn'a.

July 22 '87.

MASONIC HALL FURNITURE STORE!

Specht & Sasse

We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity [illegible] with

FURNITURE!

of all kinds and of

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser

Undertaking in all its branches.

Full and Complete Line of

WALL PAPER!

Constantly on hand.

Friends and patrons are invited to

CALL AND SEE US

at our location, and

Look at our Stock

SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

C. V. GILLIS,

dealer in

Drugs and Medicines

PAINTS, OILS.

FANCY GOODS, &c.

KANE PA

The Best Meat and Vegetable MARKET!

—IN—

SMETHPORT

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.

—ALSO—

VEGETABLES

IN THEIR SEASON.

A FIRST-CLASS LINE OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

A Full Line of

CANNED GOODS

Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

C. W. WILLIAMS.

Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

GLEASON & LEMMLER

Dealers in and Manufacturers of

HARNESS

OF EVERY STYLE AND CHARACTER

Which they will sell at the

LOWEST RATES.

They also keep a full supply of

Saddles, Blankets; Whips, Etc.

Also a large and complete line of

TRUNKS & VALISES

Which they propose to sell at manufacturers prices. Call and examine our stock and prices, and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

[illegible] March 12, 1886

J. W. PIKE,

TONSORIAL ✶ ARTIST!

Special attention given to cutting Ladies' Bangs in all the leading styles. Ladies can feel perfectly safe to call at my shop as the strictest order is maintained.

Hair Tonic and Dandruff Cures for sale.

Shop one door east of Chautauqua House, Smethport, Pa. vol23no35

Here We Are!

We are now prepared to do all kinds of

House, Sign, Carriage

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, &C.,

Paper Hanging,

Kalsomining,

Frescoing and

INTERIOR DECORATIVE WORK!

Good Work and Low Prices

is our motto.

Trusting that we will be favored with a good share of the patronage, we remain, respectfully yours

Olmstead & Beman.

Smethport, May 6, 1887-tf

Five Hundred Ladies

—IN—

McKean, Potter and Tioga Counties

Dr. Carey's Medicines With Great Success!

SEE TESTIMONIALS:

What a comfort it is to have Dr. Carey's Great Female Friend, Dr. Carey's Prickly Ash and Sarsaparilla, and Dr. Carey's Kidney Cure [illegible]

[illegible]

Homes[illegible], N. Y., July 17, 1887. [illegible] have been a great sufferer for more than five years with female trouble. I doctored with some of our ablest physicians and received no benefit. One year ago I purchased of your agent, Mrs. L. H. [illegible] Great Blood and Liver Remedy and [illegible] of your Female Friend and Kidney Remedy, and I can say to-day I feel very proud [illegible] the benefit I have received. I feel very grateful that I ever learned of these remedies.

MRS. F. L. RIGGS.

MILLS, Potter Co., Pa., July 10, 1887.

Dr. Carey & Son—Gentlemen: For two or three years I have been suffering [illegible] with some trouble that none of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I found Dr. Carey's [illegible] and [illegible] Blood and Liver Remedy, I remain yours,

MRS. S. D. MONROE.

PHILLIPSBURG, Centre Co., Pa.

Dr. Carey & Son—Gentlemen: I have been [illegible] your Female Friend and your Prickly Ash and Tar [illegible] Blood and Liver [illegible] [illegible]

MRS. SARAH J. COLE.

COUDERSPORT, Potter County, Pa.

Dr. Carey & Son—Gentlemen: For three years I have been troubled [illegible] [illegible]

MRS. L. [illegible]

COLESBURG, Potter County, Pa.

Dr. Carey & Son—Gentlemen: I cannot [illegible] your Female Friend and Prickly Ash and Tar Alder Blood and Liver Purifier [illegible] [illegible]

MRS. HARRIS FREET

September 1, 1887.

Dr. Carey's medicines are sold at the drug store of E. B. McCoy and by other druggists in the county.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE

In Partition Estate of Wm. S. Oviatt, Dec'd.

IN Partition of the Real Estate of said Decedent. By virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of McKean county, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Smethport borough, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1887, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., all the following pieces of land, to-wit: All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Keating, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post corner standing 43 perches north, and 35 perches east of what was formerly the northeast corner of the village of Smethport, said northeast corner being now four perches north of the northeast corner of square No. 27, as shown on the plot of the borough of Smethport; thence north 16 rods to a post corner, east 15 rods to a post corner, north 10 rods to a post corner, east 12 rods to a post corner in the old road, thence south 27 and three-fourths degrees, west 8 and six tenths rods to a post corner, thence east 13 perches to a post corner on the west bank of Sixes (now Potato Creek); thence south 21 degrees, west 40 rods to a post corner, thence west 25 rods to a post corner in the old road, thence north 2 and four-tenths perches to a post corner, thence west 31 rods to the place of beginning. Containing fourteen acres and 63 square perches of land, be the same more or less.

ALSO—All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the borough of Smethport, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the north line of Main street at the southeast corner of land conveyed by Wm. S. Oviatt and wife to L. A. McClure; thence north along said McClure's west line 16 rods to the south line of King street; thence [illegible] along the south line of King street about 71 feet, thence south along the line which divides square No. 58 into two equal portions to the north line of Main street, thence northeasterly along the north line of Main street to the place of beginning. Containing two-fifths of an acre, be the same more or less, and being the west half of the east half of square No. 58 as shown on the general plot of the borough of Smethport.

ALSO—All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the village of [illegible], Smethport, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the east line of what was formerly known as Wm. S. Oviatt's forty acre lot where the brook crosses the same, it being the southeast corner of lot conveyed by D. C. Young, administrator of Wm. S. Oviatt, deceased, to Maurice Hall; thence south along said east line about 5 perches to a post corner in north line of lands of Mrs. M. Carter; thence west along said north line about 42 perches to east line of McKean & Buffalo Railroad; thence north 41 degrees and 15 minutes west along said Railroad line about 20 perches to the southwest corner of lands conveyed to Robert Osgood; thence south 85 degrees and 20 minutes, east 5 rods and 3 feet to a hemlock corner; thence north 3 degrees 30 minutes, west 31 perches and 13 feet to a post in the east line of lands conveyed to the Smethport Extract Company; thence north along said east line to the southwest corner of lands conveyed by said D. C. Young as administrator aforesaid to A. H. Bush; thence east along the brook to southwest corner of said Bush lot; thence north 21 degrees east to north line of Water street, as shown by [illegible] survey of Wm. S. Oviatt's land; thence south [illegible] degrees east along said north line to the southeast corner of lot No. 1 of said survey; thence south 21 degrees west to brook [illegible] northwest corner of said Maurice Hall's lot, thence east along the brook to the place of beginning, containing [illegible] and one third acres be the same more or less, and being part of warrants No. 2053 and [illegible] and being portion of the lands conveyed to Wm. S. Oviatt by Keating et al. by deed bearing date July 8th, 1854, and recorded in deed book 11, page 58. The above described tracts of land being purparts No. 1, 2 and 3 in the partition of said estate.

TERMS OF SALE.—Fifteen per cent. down at time of sale; eighteen and one third per cent. on confirmation of sale, the balance with interest from the day of confirmation in three equal annual installments. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

D. C. YOUNG, Administrator.

Backus & Gorton, Attorneys.

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 21, 1887.

EDUCATION AT SMALL COST

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY!

Central State Normal School,

LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON CO., PA.

Winter term of 12 weeks opens Tuesday, Jan 3, 1888.

Spring term of 14 weeks opens Tuesday, Mar 27, 1888.

Beginning with the winter term,

Jan 3, 1888,

[illegible] furnished room, board [illegible] for only [illegible] a week.

[illegible] \$2.50 a week.

[illegible] teaching [illegible] from the cost [illegible]

[illegible] the week [illegible] and the State gives 50 [illegible] a week [illegible]

The net [illegible] furnished room, board and tuition for the winter term of 12 weeks is only [illegible] and for the spring term of 14 weeks, only [illegible].

Those who pass their Junior Examination next spring, at Lenter the Senior Class can at least a whole year [illegible] weeks at the net cost of [illegible] provided they graduate and receive the weekly aid of 50 cents a week and the 50 dollars [illegible]

This is an opportunity that should be improved by every one who looks forward to teaching as a profession.

The faculty of the Central State Normal School is composed of specialists in their several departments.

Four of the instructors are honored graduates of Colleges. The School possesses rare cabinets and valuable apparatus for illustrating the sciences.

The Model school is conducted after the manner of the best training schools.

At the last session of the legislature the Central State Normal School received two appropriations aggregating twenty-five thousand dollars. This money has been used in putting the building in excellent order.

Hydrants, water-closets and bath rooms may be found on the different floors. All rooms are completely furnished. The student should bring his own towels and napkins. Washing may be obtained in the building at a small cost.

Students may enter at any time. Lock Haven is accessible by rail from all directions.

From the beauty and healthfulness of its location the Central State Normal School is admired and praised.

We will be glad to correspond with any who are interested.

Choice rooms reserved on application. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Address,

JAMES ELDON, A. M., PRINCIPAL

CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

FOR SALE!

At Palmer's Livery and Sale Stable,

10 Horses, weighing 900 to 1150 each, good workers and drivers

2 Pair Lumber Bobs, complete, new last winter, but little used Will be sold. Worth the money.

NEW GOODS!

- 1 3¼ Lansing Wagon, complete.
- 1 3 seat Cortland Platform Spring wagon
- 1 2 seat Cortland platform spring wagon
- 5 top Buggies
- 3 Road Carts
- 2 pair one-horse business sleighs
- 3 pair two-horse farm sleighs
- 2 pair two seat light bob sleghs
- 2 pair three-seat light bob sleighs
- 10 Portland cutters
- 50 swell box cutters

A. T. PALMER,

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 1 1887

FOR SALE

—AT—

Palmer's Livery and Sale Stable.

—The following—

Second - Hand Goods!

ALL IN GOOD REPAIR.

- 3 Phaeton Buggies.
- 6 Top Buggies
- 1 Side Spring open Buggy
- 1 2 seat flexible spring canopy top.
- 1 2 seat Mulholland spring canopy top.
- 1 2 seat Brewster spring canopy top Surry
- 1 2 seat leather extension top Park Phaeton.
- 2 3 seat Platform Spring Wagons.
- 1 2 seat, 3 spring wagon.
- 10 swell box and Portland cutters.

☞ PRICES REASONABLE. ☜

A. T. PALMER.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 1, 1887.

A SHIP OF '49.

By BRET HARTE.

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CHAPTER VI.

The heavy tread of Abner Nott echoed in the passage. Confused and embarrassed, Renshaw remained standing at the door that had closed upon Rosey as her father entered the cabin. Providence, which always fostered Mr. Nott's characteristic misconception, left that perspicacious parent but one interpretation of the situation. Rosey had evidently just informed Mr. Renshaw that she loved another!

"I was just saying 'goodby' to Miss Nott," said Renshaw, hastily regaining his composure with an effort. "I am going to Sacramento to-night, and will not return. I"——

"In course, in course," interrupted Nott soothingly; "that's wot you say now, and that's what you allow to do. That's wot they allus do."

"I mean," said Renshaw, reddening at what he conceived to be an allusion to the absconding propensities of Nott's previous tenants, "I mean that you shall keep the advance to cover any loss you might suffer through my giving up the rooms."

"Certingly," said Nott, laying his hand with a large sympathy on Renshaw's shoulder, "but we'll drop that just now. We won't swap hosses in the middle of the river. We'll square up accounts in your room," he added, raising his voice that Rosey might overhear him, after a preliminary wink at the young man. "Yes, sir, we'll just square up and settle in there. Come along, Mr. Renshaw." Pushing him with paternal gentleness from the cabin, with his hand still upon his shoulder, he followed him into the passage. Half annoyed at his familiarity, yet not altogether displeased by this illustration of Rosey's belief of his preference, Renshaw wonderingly accompanied him. Nott closed the door, and pushing the young man into a chair, deliberately seated himself at the table opposite. "It's just as well that Rosey reckons that you and me is settlin' our accounts," he began cunningly, "and mebbe it's just ez well ez she should reckon you're goin' away."

"But I am going," interrupted Renshaw, impatiently. "I leave to-night."

"Surely, surely," said Nott, gently, "that's wot you hallilate to do that's just nat'ral in a young feller. That's about what I reckon I'd hev done to her mother if anythin like this hed ever cropped up, which it didn't. Not but what Almiry Jane had young fellers enough around her, but, 'cept ole Judge Peter, ez was lamed in the war of 1812, there ain't no similarity ez I kin see," he added musingly.

"I am afraid I can't see any similarity either, Mr. Nott," said Renshaw, struggling between a dawning sense of some impending absurdity and his growing passion for Rosey. "For Heaven's sake speak out if you've got anything to say."

Mr. Nott leaned forward, and placed his large hand on the young man's shoulder. "That's what I sed to myself when I seed how things were pintin. 'Speak out,' sez I, 'Abner! Speak out if [illegible] anything to say. You ain't the kind of man to creep into the bosom of a man's ship for purposes of his own. He ain't a man that would hunt round until he discovered a poor man's treasure, and then try to rob'"——

"Stop!" said Renshaw, with a set face and darkening eyes. "What treasure? what man are you speaking of?"

"Why Rosey and Mr. Ferrers," returned Nott, simply.

Renshaw sank into his seat again. But the expression of relief which here passed swiftly over his face gave way to one of uneasy interest as Nott went on.

"P'r'aps it's a little high falutin' talkin' of Rosey ez a treasure. But, considerin', Mr. Renshaw, ez she's the only prop'ty I've kept by me for seventeen years ez hez paid interest and increased in valoo, it ain't sayin' too much to call her so. And ez Ferrers knows this, he oughter been content with gougin' me in that horsehair spec without goin' for Rosey. P'r'aps yer surprised at hearing me speak o' my own flesh and blood ez if I was talkin hoss trade, but you and me is bus'ness men, Mr. Renshaw, and we discusses ez such. We ain't goin' to slosh round and slop over in po'try and sentiment," continued Nott, with a tremulous voice and a hand that slightly shook on Renshaw's shoulder. "We ain't goin' to git up and sing, 'Thou'st larned to love another thou'st broken every vow we've parted from each other and my bozom's lonely now oh is it well to sever such hearts as ourn for ever kin I forget thee never farewell farewell farewell.' Ye never happen'd to hear Jim Baker sing that at the moosic hall on Dupont street, Mr. Renshaw?" continued Mr. Nott, enthusiastically, when he had recovered from that complete absence of punctuation which alone suggested verse to his intellect. "He sorter struck water down here," indicating his heart, "every time."

"But what has Miss Nott to do with M. de Ferrieres?" asked Renshaw, with a faint smile.

Mr. Nott regarded him with dumb, round, astonished eyes. "Hasn't she told yer?"

"Certainly not."

"And she didn't let on anythin' about him?" he continued, feebly.

"She said she'd like to know where"—He stopped with the reflection that he was betraying her confidences.

A dim foreboding of some new form of deceit, to which even the man before him was a consenting party, almost paralyzed Nott's faculties. "Then she didn't tell yer that she and Ferrers was sparkin' and keepin' kimpany together, that she and him was engaged, and was hallilatin' to run away to furrin parts, that she cottoned to him more than to the ship or her father?"

"She certainly did not, and I shouldn't believe it," said Renshaw, quickly.

Nott smiled. He was amused, he astutely recognized the usual truthfulness of love and youth. There was clearly no deceit here! Renshaw's attentive eyes saw the smile, and his brow darkened.

"I like to hear yer say that, Mr. Renshaw," said Nott, "and it's no more than Rosey deserves, ez it's nothing onnat'ral and spell like that's come over her through Ferrers. It ain't my Rosey. But it's Gospel truth, whether she's bewitched or not, whether it's them damn fool stories she reads—and it's like ez not he's just the kind o' snipe to write 'em hisself, and sorter advertise hisself, don't yer see—she's allus stuck up for him. They've had clandestine interviews, and when I taxed him with it he ez much ez allowed it was so, and reckoned he must leave, so ez he could run her off, you know—kinder stampede her with 'honor.' Them's his very words."

"But that is all past; he is gone, and Miss Nott does not even know where he is!" said Renshaw, with a laugh, which, however, concealed a vague uneasiness.

Mr. Nott rose and opened the door carefully. When he had satisfied himself that no one was listening he came back and said in a whisper, "That's a lie. Not ez Rosey means to lie, but it's a trick he's put upon that poor child. That man, Mr. Renshaw, hez been hangin' round the Pontiac ever since. I've seed him twice with my own eyes pass the cabin windys. More than that, I've heard strange noises at night and seen strange faces in the alley over yer. And only jist now ez I kem in I ketched sight of a furrin lookin' Chinee nigger slinking round the back door of what useter be Ferrers' loft."

"Did he look like a sailor?" asked Renshaw quickly, with a return of his former suspicion.

"Not more than I do," said Nott, glancing complacently at his pea jacket. "He had rings on his yeers like a wench."

Mr. Renshaw started. But seeing Nott's eyes fixed on him, he said lightly, "But what have these strange faces and this strange man—probably only a Lascar sailor out of a job—to do with Ferrieres?"

"Friends o' his—feller furrin citizens—spies on Rosey, don't you see! But they can't play the old man, Mr. Renshaw. I've told Rosey she must make a visit to the old Ranch. Once I've got her ther safe, I reckon I kin manage Mr. Ferrers and any number of Chinee niggers he kin bring along."

Renshaw remained for a few moments lost in thought. Then rising suddenly he grasped Mr. Nott's hand with a frank smile but determined eyes. "I haven't got the hang of this, Mr. Nott—the whole thing gets me! I only know that I've changed my mind. I'm not going to Sacramento. I shall stay here, old man, until I see you safe through the business, or my name's not Dick Renshaw. There's my hand on it! Don't say a word. May be it is no more than I ought to do—perhaps not half enough. Only remember, not a word of this to your daughter. She must believe that I leave to-night. And the sooner you get her out of this cursed ship the better."

"Deacon Flint's girls are goin' up in to-night's boat. I'll send Rosey with them," said Nott, with a cunning twinkle. Renshaw nodded. Nott seized his hand with a wink of unutterable significance.

Left to himself, Renshaw tried to review more calmly the circumstances in these strange revelations that had impelled him to change his resolution so suddenly. That the ship was under the surveillance of unknown parties, and that the description of them tallied with his own knowledge of a certain Lascar sailor, who was one of Sleight's informants—seemed to be more than probable. That this seemed to point to Sleight's disloyalty to himself while he was acting as his agent or a double treachery on the part of Sleight's informants, was in either case a reason and an excuse for his own interference. But the connection of the absurd Frenchman with the case, which at first seemed a characteristic imbecility of his landlord, bewildered him the more he thought of it. Rejecting any hypothesis of the girl's affection for the antiquated figure whose sanity was a question of public criticism, he was forced to the equally alarming theory that Ferrieres was cognizant of the treasure, and that his attentions to Rosey were to gain possession of it by marrying her. Might she not be dazzled by a picture of this wealth? Was is not possible that she was already in part possession of the secret, and her strange attraction to the ship, and what he had deemed her innocent craving for information concerning it, a consequence? Why had he not thought of this before?

Perhaps she had detected his purpose from the first, and had deliberately checkmated him. The thought did not in crease his complacency as Nott softly re[illegible]

"It's all right," he began with a certain satisfaction in this rare opportunity for Machiavellian diplomacy, "it's all fixed now. Rosey tumbled to it at once, partikerly when I said you was bound to go. 'But wot makes Mr. Renshaw go, father,' sez she, 'wot makes everybody run away from the ship?' sez she, rather peart like and sassy for her. 'Mr. Renshaw hez contractin' business,' sez I; 'got a big thing up in Sacramento that'll make his fortun',' sez I—for I wasn't goin' to give yer away, don't ye see. 'He had some business to talk to you about the ship,' sez she, lookin' at me under the corner of her pocket handkerchief. 'Lot's o' business,' sez I. 'Then I reckon he don't care to hev me write to him,' sez she. 'Not a bit,' sez I, 'he wouldn't answer ye if ye did. Ye'll never hear from that chap agin'."

"But what the devil"—interrupted the young man impetuously.

"Keep yer hair on!" remonstrated the old man with dark intelligence. "Ef you'd seen the way she flounced into her state room—she, Rosey, ez allus moves ez softly ez a spirit—you'd hev wished I'd hev unloaded a little more. No sir, gals is gals in some things all the time."

Renshaw rose and paced the room rapidly. "Perhaps I'd better speak to her again before she goes," he said, impulsively.

"P'r'aps you'd better not," replied the imperturbable Nott.

Irritated as he was, Renshaw could not avoid the reflection that the old man was right. What, indeed, could he say to her with his present imperfect knowledge? How could she write to him if that knowledge was correct?

"Ef," said Nott, kindly, with a laying on of large benedictory and paternal hands, "ef yer are willin' to see Rosey agin, without speakin' to her, I reckon I ken fix it for yer. I'm goin' to take her down to the boat in half an hour. Ef yer should happen—mind, ef yer should happen to be down there, seein' some friends off and sorter promenadin' up and down the wharf like them high toned chaps on Montgomery street—ye might ketch her eye unconscious like. Or, ye might do this!" He rose after a moment's cogitation and with a face of profound mystery opened the door and beckoned Renshaw to follow him. Leading the way cautiously, he brought the young man into an open unpartitioned recess beside her state room. It seemed to be used as a store room, and Renshaw's eye was caught by a trunk the size and shape of the one that had provided Rosey with the materials of her masquerade. Pointing to it Mr. Nott said in a grave whisper: "This yer trunk is the companion trunk to Rosey's. She's got the things them opery women wears; this yer contains the he things, the duds and fixin's o' the men o' the same stripe." Throwing it open he continued: "Now, Mr. Renshaw, gals is gals, it's nat'ral they should be took by fancy dress and store clothes on young chaps as on theirselves. That man Ferrers hez got the dead wood on all of ye in this sort of thing, and hez been playing, so to speak, a lone hand all along. And ef thar's anythin' in thar," he added, lifting part of a theatrical wardrobe, "that you think you'd fancy—anythin' you'd like to put on when ye promenade the wharf down yonder—it's yours. Don't ye be bashful, but help yourself."

It was fully a minute before Renshaw fairly grasped the old man's meaning. But when he did—when the suggested spectacle of himself arrayed a la Ferrieres, gravely promenading the wharf as a last gorgeous appeal to the affections of Rosey, rose before his fancy, he gave way to a fit of genuine laughter. The nervous tension of the past few hours relaxed, he laughed until the tears came into his eyes; he was still laughing when the door of the cabin was suddenly opened and Rosey appeared cold and distant on the threshold.

"I—beg your pardon," stammered Renshaw hastily. "I didn't mean—to disturb you—I"——

Without looking at him Rosey turned to her father. "I am ready," she said coldly, and closed the door again.

A glance of artful intelligence came into Nott's eyes, which had remained blankly staring at Renshaw's apparently causeless hilarity. Turning to him he winked solemnly. "That keerless kind o' hoss laff jist fetched her," he whispered, and vanished before his chagrined companion could reply.

When Mr. Nott and his daughter departed Renshaw was not in the ship, neither did he make a spectacular appearance on the wharf as Mr. Nott had fondly expected, nor did he turn up again until after 9 o'clock, when he found the old man in the cabin awaiting his return with some agitation. "A minit ago," he said, mysteriously closing the door behind Renshaw, "I heard a voice in the passage, and goin' out who should I see agin but that darned furrin nigger ez I told yer 'bout, kinder hidin' in the dark, his eyes shinin' like a catamount. I was jist reachin' for my weppins when he riz up with a grin and handed me this yer letter. I told him I reckoned you'd gone to Sacramento, but he said he wez sure you was in your room, and to prove it I went thar. But when I kem back the d—d skunk had vamoosed—got frightened, I reckon—and wasn't nowhar to be seen."

Renshaw took the letter hastily. It contained only a line in Sleight's hand. "If you change your mind, the bearer may be of service to you."

He turned abruptly to Nott. "You say it was the same Lascar you saw before?"

"It was."

"Then all I can say is he is no agent of de Ferrieres'," said Renshaw, turning away with a disappointed air. Mr. Nott would have asked another question, but with an abrupt "Good night" the young man entered his room, locked the door, and threw himself on his bed to reflect without interruption.

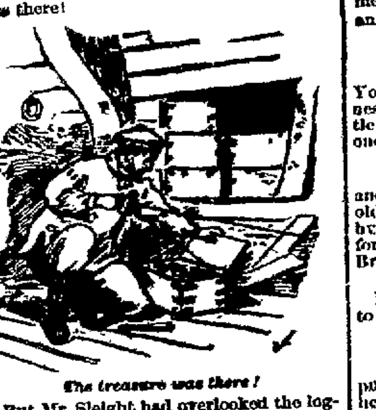
But if he was in no mood to stand Nott's fatuous conjectures, he was less inclined to be satisfied with his own. Had he been again carried away through his impulses evoked by the caprices of a pretty coquette and the absurd theories of her half imbecile father? Had he broken faith with Sleight and remained in the ship for nothing, and would not his change of resolution appear to be the result of Sleight's note? But why had the Lascar been haunting the ship before? In the midst of these conjectures he fell asleep.

CHAPTER VII.

Between 3 and 4 in the morning the clouds broke over the Pontiac, and the moon, riding high, picked out in black and silver the long hulk that lay cradled between the iron shells of warehouses and the wooden frames of tenements on either side. The galley and covered gangway presented a mass of undefined shadow, against which the white deck shone brightly, stretching to the forecastle and bows, where the tiny glass roof of the photographer glistened like a gem in the Pontiac's crest. So peaceful and motionless she lay that she might have been some petrifaction of a past age now first exhumed and laid bare to the cold light of the stars.

Nevertheless this calm security was presently invaded by a sense of stealthy life and motion. What had seemed a fixed shadow suddenly detached itself from the deck and began to slip stanchion by stanchion along the bulwarks toward the companion way. At the cabin door it [illegible] staccato movement until opposite the slight elevation of the forehatch. Suddenly it darted to the hatch, unfastened and lifted it with a swift, familiar dexterity, and disappeared in the opening. But as the moon shone upon its vanishing face it revealed the whitening eyes and teeth of the Lascar seaman.

Dropping to the lower deck lightly, he felt his way through the dark passage between the partitions, evidently less familiar to him, halting before each door to listen. Returning forward he reached the second hatchway that had attracted Rosey's attention, and noiselessly unclosed its fastenings. A penetrating smell of bilge arose from the opening. Drawing a small bull's eye lantern from his breast he lit it, and unhesitatingly let himself down to the further depth. The moving flash of his light revealed the recesses of the upper hold, the abyss of the well amidships, and glanced from the shining backs of moving zigzags of rats that seemed to outline the shadowy beams and transoms. Disregarding those curious spectators of his movements, he turned his attention eagerly to the inner casings of the hold, that seemed in one spot to have been strengthened by fresh timbers. Attacking this stealthily with the aid of some tools hidden in his oilskin clothing, in the light of the lantern he bore a fanciful resemblance to the predatory animals around him. The low continuous sound of rasping and gnawing of timber which followed heightened the resemblance. At the end of a few minutes he had succeeded in removing enough of the outer planking to show that the entire filling of the casing between the stanchions was composed of small boxes. Dragging out one of them with feverish eagerness to the light, the Lascar forced it open. In the rays of the bull's eye a wedged mass of discolored coins show with a lurid glow. The story of the Pontiac was true—the treasure was there!



The treasure was there!

But Mr. Sleight had overlooked the logical effect of this discovery on the natural villainy of his tool. In the very moment of his triumphant execution of his patron's suggestion the idea of keeping the treasure to himself flashed upon his mind. He had discovered it—why should he give it up to anybody? He had run all the risks, if he were detected at that moment who would believe that his purpose there at midnight was only to satisfy some one else that the treasure was still intact? No. The circumstances were propitious; he would get the treasure out of the ship at once, drop it over her side, hastily conceal it in the nearest lot adjacent, and take it away at his convenience. Who would be the wiser for it?

But it was necessary to reconnoiter first. He knew that the loft overhead was empty. He knew that it communicated with the alley, for he had tried the door that morning. He would convey the treasure there and drop it into the alley. The boxes were heavy. Each one would require a separate journey to the ship's side, but he would at least secure something if he were interrupted. He stripped the casing and gathered the boxes together in a pile.

Ah, yes, it was funny too that he—the Lascar hound—the d——d nigger—should get what bigger and bullier men than he had died for! The mate's blood was on those boxes, if the salt water had not washed it out. It was a hell of a fight when they dragged the captain—Oh, what was that? Was it the splash of a rat in the bilge, or what?

A superstitious terror had begun to seize him at the thought of blood. The stifling hold seemed again filled with struggling figures he had known; the air thick with cries and blasphemies that he had forgotten. He rose to his feet, and, running quickly to the hatchway, leaped to the deck above. All was quiet. The door leading to the empty loft yielded to his touch. He entered, and, gliding through, unbarred and opened the door that gave upon the alley. The cold air and moonlight flowed in silently; the way of escape was clear. Bah! He would go back for the treasure.

He had reached the passage when the door he had just opened was suddenly darkened. Turning rapidly, he was conscious of a gaunt figure, grotesque, silent, and erect, looming on the threshold between him and the sky. Hidden in the shadow, he made a stealthy step towards it, with an iron wrench in his uplifted hand. But the next moment his eyes dilated with superstitious horror; the iron fell from his hand, and with a scream, like a frightened animal, he turned and fled into the passage. In the first access of his blind terror he tried to reach the deck above through the forehatch, but was stopped by the sound of a heavy tread overhead. The immediate fear of detection now overcame his superstition; he would have even faced the apparition again to escape through the loft; but, before he could return there, other footsteps approached rapidly from the end of the passage he would have to traverse. There was but one chance of escape left now—the forehold he had just quitted. He might hide there until the alarm was over. He glided back to the hatch, lifted it, and it closed softly over his head as the upper hatch was simultaneously raised, and the small round eyes of Abner Nott peered down upon it. The other footsteps proved to be Renshaw's, but, attracted by the open door of the loft, he turned aside and entered. As soon as he disappeared Mr. Nott cautiously dropped through the opening to the deck below, and, going to the other hatch through which the Lascar had vanished, deliberately refastened it. In a few moments Renshaw returned with a light and found the old man sitting on the hatch.

"The loft door was open," said Renshaw. "There's little doubt whoever was here escaped that way."

"Surely," said Nott. There was a peculiar look of Machiavellian sagacity in his face which irritated Renshaw.

"Then you're sure it was Ferrieres you saw pass by your window before you called me?" he asked.

Nott nodded his head with an expression of infinite profundity.

"But you say he was going from the ship. Then it could not have been he who made the noise we heard down here."

"Mebbe no and mebbe yes," returned Nott, cautiously.

"But if he was already concealed inside the ship, as that open door, which you say you barred from the inside, would indicate, what the devil did he want with this?" said Renshaw, producing the monkey wrench he had picked up.

Mr. Nott examined the tool carefully and shook his head with momentous significance. Nevertheless, his eyes wandered to the hatch on which he was seated.

"Did you find anything disturbed [illegible] ened as it is now?"

"It was," said Nott, calmly. "But ye wouldn't mind fetchin' me a hammer and some o' them big nails from the locker, would yer, while I hang round here just so ez to make sure against another attack."

Renshaw complied with his request, but as Nott proceeded to gravely nail down the fastenings of the hatch, he turned impatiently away to complete his examination of the ship. The doors of the other lofts and their fastenings appeared secure and undisturbed. Yet it was undeniable that a felonious entrance had been made, but by whom, or for what purpose, still remained uncertain. Even now Renshaw found it difficult to accept Nott's theory that de Ferrieres was the aggressor and Rosey the object, nor could he justify his own suspicion that the Lascar had obtained a surreptitious entrance under Sleight's directions. With a feeling that if Rosey had been present he would have confessed all, and demanded from her an equal confidence, he began to hate his feeble, purposeless and inefficient alliance with her father, who believed but dare not tax his daughter with complicity in this outrage. What could be done with a man whose only idea of action at such a moment was to nail up an undisturbed entrance in his invaded house! He was so preoccupied with these thoughts that when Nott rejoined him in the cabin he scarcely heeded his presence, and was entirely oblivious of the furtive looks which the old man from time to time cast upon his face.

"I reckon ye wouldn't mind," broke in Nott, suddenly, "ef I asked a favor of ye, Mr. Renshaw. Mebbee ye'll allow it's askin' too much in the matter of expense; mebbee ye'll allow it's askin' too much in the matter o' time. But I kalkilate to pay all the expense, and if you'd let me know what yer vally yer time at, I reckon I could stand that. What I'd be askin' is this. Would ye mind takin' a letter from me to Rosey, and bringin' back an answer?"

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

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L. ROOKER,
Editor and Proprietor

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 16, 1887.

There is gold and silver to the amount of $187,000,000, and money enough of other kinds in the United States Treasury to make a cash total of $312,612,169. History fails to show that there ever existed a Nation in the world with a like sum of money piled up in its treasury vaults.

There are said to be more millionaires in Buenos Ayres than any other city of its size in the world. Many of the private homes in the city have been built at a cost of over $1,000,000 and one of the banks has a paid up capital of $57,000,000, with deposits and a line of discounts aggregating $95,000,000.

In speaking of Secretary Lamar's qualification for a position on the Supreme Court bench an exchange says "Mr Lamar has not practiced law extensively since 1861. In the practice that he has had he has not distinguished himself. It is difficult for any one to point out any important law case which he has argued. Indeed, he has never been ranked among the first-class lawyers of the country. He has been, perhaps, a philosophical student of law rather than a practical expounder. Yet Mr Cleveland nominates him for a place on the bench of the highest court in the land. Moreover, Mr Lamar is 67 years old. He is nine years older than the limit which the Senate, a few years ago, informally agreed should be placed on the age of nominees for judicial office."

A REPUBLICAN BUGLE-BLAST.

We devote very much space this week and to the exclusion of our Harrisburg and Washington letters, to the interview which Mr Smalley, the foreign correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, had on Wednesday of last week, in Paris with Hon James G Blaine. The subject of the interview was President Cleveland's late message to Congress, in which he proposes to cut down the duties on imports instead of repealing the odious internal revenue laws, for the purpose of reducing the immense surplus which is being piled up in the National Treasury. This will be a vital question which the people of this country will be called upon to settle with their ballots next fall, and they cannot become familiarized with it any too soon. Voters must decide for themselves whether or not they desire the destruction of the manufacturing interests of the country together with industries, therefore we hope every reader of the Miner will give Mr Blaine's comments a careful perusal.

President Depew, of the N Y Central Railroad in a recent interview, made the following significant statement:

"We build 140,000 miles of railroad at a capitalization of $8,000,000,000 to bring the output of our farms, our mills and our mines to the seacoast, and then sit on our treasure and gaze upon the ocean with something of the helpless wonder of the simple aborigines who first roamed these States. The political majority of the hour finds no means for preventing a surplus in the treasury which threatens the credit and stability of business and the demoralization of the Government and seeks to diminish it by appropriating millions for dredging creeks which can only be utilized for eel pots and terrapin farms, when proper mail subsidies might build a merchant marine which would carry our flag once more over all the waters of the world, furnish a ready made navy in time of war, and start vast shipyards upon the Delaware and the arms of the sea north and south. One thousand five hundred millions of dollars is the value of the commerce of the United States, and all of it is carried under alien flags. The English, the Germans and the French kindly carry our persons and our freight and skim the cream of our trade."

A NATIONAL convention of delegates appointed by the Republican clubs of the country is now in session in New York city. About 1,000 delegates were expected to be present, representing 150 organizations, and a successful and profitable meeting is anticipated. The rapid increase in the number of these clubs is one of the most significant signs of the time and of the inherent vitality of the Republican party. Their membership is made up of the younger and more aggressive voters in the country, proving that the Republican party has lost none of its hold upon this element. The delegates will come from twenty eight States and Territories. There are representatives not only from the great Republican States of the north but from five clubs in Kentucky, six in Virginia, five in West Virginia and others in North Carolina, Missouri and Maryland. A Republican club was organized in Bradford on Friday evening of last week. The club starts out with a membership of nearly fifty, and it is expected that it will ultimately have upon its roll all the active, earnest Republicans in the city and county. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President	Hon W W Brown
1st Vice President	John T Griffith
2nd Vice President	W D Ensitch
Corresponding Secretary	H F Barbour
Recording Secretary	S M Decker
Treasurer	J C Greenewald

Executive Committee — The President, Corresponding Secretary, and thirteen additional members, viz: F F Jones, W B Chapman, [illegible], Jno M Shoemaker, S A Ferrel, P L Andrews, M A Sprague, Thos Ryan, [illegible], W C Roberts, W J Lovell, [illegible] Clark, C L Bennington.

As delegates to the National Convention in New York the following gentlemen were selected: The President, ex officio, H F Barbour, L Rogers, C L Wheeler, P M Shannon and T H Ryan.

THE BLAINE INTERVIEW.

Full Text of His Views on the Message.

WILL MAKE A SQUARE ISSUE

He Would Repeal the Tax on Tobacco Immediately.

The Tax on Whisky Should Go to Fortify Our Coast—"Protection to American Industries Should be Maintained." "Nothing so Mischievous to Business as Uncertainty, Nothing so Paralyzing as Doubt."

PARIS, Dec 7.—After reading an abstract of the president's message, laid before all Europe this morning, I saw Mr Blaine and asked him if he would be willing to give his views upon the recommendation of the president in the form of a letter or interview. He preferred the interview, if I would agree to send him an intelligent shorthand reporter with such questions as should give free scope for an expression of his views. The following lucid and powerful statement is the result. Mr Blaine began by saying to the reporter:

"I have been reading an abstract of the president's message and have been especially interested in the comments of the London papers. Those papers all assume to declare the message is a free trade manifesto and evidently are anticipating an enlarged market for English fabrics in the United States as a consequence of the president's recommendations. Perhaps that fact stamped the character of the message more clearly than any words of mine can."

"You don't mean actual free trade without duty?" queried the reporter.

"No," replied Mr Blaine. "Nor do the London papers mean that. They simply mean that the president has recommended what in the United States is known as a revenue tariff, rejecting the protective feature as an object and not even permitting protection to result freely as an incident to revenue duties."

"I don't know that I quite comprehend that last point," said the reporter.

"I mean," said Mr Blaine, "that for the first time in the history of the United States the president recommends retaining the internal tax in order that the tariff may be forced down even below the fair revenue standard. He recommends that the tax on tobacco be retained, and thus that many millions annually shall be levied on a domestic product which would far better come from a tariff on foreign fabrics."

THE TOBACCO TAX SHOULD BE REPEALED AT ONCE.

"Then do you mean to imply that you would favor the repeal of the tobacco tax?"

"Certainly. I mean just that," said Mr Blaine. "I should urge that it be done at once, even before the Christmas holidays. It would in the first place bring great relief to growers of tobacco all over the country and would moreover materially lessen the price of the article to consumers. Tobacco to millions of men is a necessity. The president calls it a luxury, but it is a luxury in no other sense than tea and coffee are luxuries. It is well to remember that the luxury of yesterday becomes a necessity of to-day. Watch, if you please, the number of men at work on the farm, in the coal mine, along the railroad, in the iron foundry or in any calling whatever, and you will find that [illegible] they [illegible]. After each meal the same proportion seek the solace of a pipe or a cigar. These men not only pay the millions of the tobacco tax, but pay on every plug and every cigar an enhanced price which the tax enables the manufacturer and retailer to impose. The only excuse for such a tax is the actual necessity under which the government found itself during the war and the years immediately following. To retain the tax now in order to destroy the protection which would incidentally flow from raising the same amount of money on foreign imports is certainly a most extraordinary policy for our government."

THE WHISKY TAX SHOULD BE RETAINED.

"Well, then, Mr Blaine, would you advise the repeal of the whisky tax also?"

"No, I would not. Other considerations than those of financial administration [illegible] the price of whisky is to increase its consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrought by high license in many states if the national government neutralizes the good effect by making whisky within reach of every one at twenty cents a gallon. Whisky would be everywhere distilled if the surveillance of the government were withdrawn by the remission of the tax, and illicit sale could not then be prevented even by a police as rigorous and searching as that with which Russia pursues the Nihilists. It would destroy high license at once in all the states."

WHISKY SHOULD PAY FOR COAST DEFENSES.

"Whisky has done a vast deal of harm in the United States. I would try to make it do some good. I would use the tax to fortify our cities on the seaboard. In view of the powerful argument addressed to the Democratic party on the subject of fortifications by the late Mr Samuel J Tilden, in 1885, I am amazed that no attention has been paid to the subject by the Democratic administration. Never before in the history of the world has any government allowed great cities on the seaboard like New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco to remain absolutely defenseless."

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

"But," said the reporter, "you don't think we are to have war in any direction?"

"Certainly not," said Mr Blaine. "Neither, I presume, did Mr Tilden when he wrote his remarkable letter. But we should change a peril to chance into an absolute impossibility if our weak and exposed points were strongly fortified. If to-day we had by any chance even such a war as we had with Mexico our enemy could procure from Europe that would menace our great cities with destruction or lay them under contribution."

"But would not our fortifying now seem like looking as if we expected war?"

"Why should it any more than the fortifications made seventy or eighty years ago by our grandfathers when they guarded themselves against successful attack from the armaments of that day? We don't necessarily expect a burglar because we lock our doors at night. But if by any possibility a burglar comes it contributes vastly to our peace of mind and our sound sleep to feel that he can't get in."

HOUSES AND FARMS PAY TOO MUCH TAX.

"But after the fortifications should be constructed would you still maintain the tax on whisky?"

"Yes," said Mr Blaine, "so long as there is whisky to tax I would tax it, and when the national government should have no use for the money I would divide the tax among the members of the Federal Union with the specific object of lightening the tax on real estate. The houses and farms of the whole country pay too large a proportion of the total taxes. If ultimately relief could be given in that direction it would in my judgment be a wise and beneficent policy. Some honest but misguided friends of temperance have urged that the government should not use the money derived from the tax on whisky. My reply is that the tax on whisky by the Federal government, with its suppression of all illicit distillation and consequent enhancement of price, has been a powerful agent in the temperance reform by putting it beyond the reach of so many. The amount of whisky consumed in the United States per capita to-day is not more than 40 per cent. of that consumed thirty years ago."

After a few moments silence, Mr Blaine added that in his judgment the whisky tax should be so modified as to permit all who use pure alcohol in the arts or in mechanical pursuits to have it free of tax. In all such cases the tax could be remitted without danger of fraud, just as now the tax on spirits exported is remitted.

"Besides your general and sweeping opposition to the president's recommendation have you any further specific objection?"

WOOL GROWERS MUST BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage—namely, the sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool growing and be dependent on foreign countries for the blanket under which we sleep and the coat that covers our backs is not a wise policy for the national government to enforce."

"Do you think if the president's recommendation were adopted it would increase our export trade?"

"Possibly in some few articles of peculiar construction it might, but it would increase our import trade ten fold as much in the great staple fabrics, in woolen and cotton goods, in iron, in steel, in all the thousand and one shapes in which they are wrought. How are we to export staple fabrics to the markets of Europe unless we make them cheaper than they do in Europe, and how are we to manufacture them cheaper than they do in Europe unless we get cheaper labor than they have in Europe?"

THE LABOR QUESTION—ITS VITAL IMPORTANCE.

"Then you think that the question of labor underlies the whole subject?" "Of course it does," replied Mr Blaine. "It is, in fact, the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as poorly in the United States, as similar workmen in Europe, we can, of course, manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France. But I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such results. To attempt it is equivalent to a social and financial revolution, one that would bring untold distress."

"Yes, but might not the great farming class be benefited by importing articles from Europe instead of buying them at higher prices at home?"

"The moment," answered Mr Blaine, "you begin to import freely from Europe you drive our own workmen from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product and decreasing steadily the large home demand which is constantly enlarging as home manufactures enlarge. That, of course, works great injury to the farmer, glutting the market with his products and tending constantly to lower prices."

WHAT WOULD BECOME OF THE FARMERS?

"Yes, but the foreign demand for farm products would be increased in like ratio would it not?"

"Even suppose it were," said Mr Blaine, "how do you know the source from which it will be supplied? The tendency in Russia to-day, and in the Asiatic possessions of England is toward a large increase of the grain supply, the grain being raised by the cheapest possible labor. Manufacturing countries will buy their breadstuffs where they can get them cheapest, and the enlarging of the home market for the American farmer being checked he would search in vain for one of the same value. His foreign sales are already checked by the great competition abroad. There never was a time when the increase of a large home market was so valuable to him. The best proof is that the farmers are prosperous in proportion to the nearness of manufacturing centers, and a protective tariff tends to spread manufactures. In Ohio and Indiana, for example, though not classed as manufacturing states, the annual value of fabrics is larger than the annual value of agricultural products."

THE TARIFF OF 1846 AND ITS RESULTS.

"But those holding the president's views," remarked the reporter, "are always quoting the great prosperity of the country under the tariff of 1846."

"That tariff did not involve the one destructive point recommended by the president, namely, the retaining of direct internal taxes in order to abolish indirect taxes levied on foreign fabrics. But the country had peculiar advantages under it by the Crimean war involving England, France and Russia and largely impairing their trade. All these incidents, or accidents, if you choose, were immensely stimulating to trade in the United States regardless of the nature of our tariff. But mark the end of this European experience with the tariff of 1846, which for a time gave an illusive and deceptive show of prosperity. Its enactment was immediately followed by the Mexican war, then in 1848 by the great convulsions of Europe, then in 1849 and succeeding years by the enormous gold yield of California. The powers made peace in 1856 and at the same time the output of gold in California fell off. Immediately the financial panic of 1857 came upon the country with disastrous force. Though we had in those years mined a vast amount of gold in California, every bank in New York was compelled to suspend specie payment. Four hundred millions in gold had been carried out of the country in eight years to pay for foreign goods that should have been manufactured at home, and we had years of depression and distress as an atonement for our folly."

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

"It is remarkable that President Polk recommended the tariff of 1846 on precisely the [illegible] the surplus in the treasury was menacing the prosperity of the country. History is repeating itself. By the way," Mr Blaine added, after a moment's reflection, "it is worth notice that Mr Polk insisted on emptying the treasury by a free trade tariff, then immediately rushed the country into debt by borrowing $150,000,000 for the Mexican war. I trust nothing may occur to repeat so disastrous a sequel to the policy recommended by President Cleveland. But the uniform fate has been for fifty years past that the Democratic party when it goes out of power always leaves an empty treasury, and when it returns to power always finds a full treasury."

HOW MR BLAINE WOULD REDUCE THE REVENUE.

"Then do you mean to imply that there should be no reduction of the national revenue?"

"No, what I have said implies the reverse. I would reduce it by a prompt repeal of the tobacco tax and would make here and there some changes in the tariff, not to reduce protection but wisely foster it."

"Would you explain your meaning more fully?"

"I mean," said Mr Blaine, "that no great system of revenue like our tariff can operate with efficiency and equity unless the changes of trade be closely watched and the law promptly adapted to those changes. But I would make no change that should impair the protective character of the whole body of the tariff laws. Four years ago, in the act of 1883, we made changes of the character I have tried to indicate. If such changes were made and the fortifying of our seacoast thus undertaken at a very moderate annual outlay no surplus would be found after that already accumulated had been disposed of. The outlay of money on fortifications, while doing great service to the country, would give good work to many men."

"But what about the existing surplus?"

"The abstract of the message I have seen," replied Mr Blaine, "contains no reference to that point. I therefore make no comment further than to indorse Mr Fred Grant's remark that a surplus is always easier to handle than a deficit."

POSSIBLE EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The reporter repeated the question whether the president's recommendation would not, if adopted, give us the advantage of a large increase in exports.

"I only repeat," answered Mr Blaine, "that it would vastly enlarge our imports, while the only export it would seriously increase would be our gold and silver. That would flow out bounteously, just as it did under the tariff of 1846. The president's recommendation enacted into law would result as did an experiment in drainage of a man who wished to turn a swamp into a productive field. He dug a drain to a neighboring river, but it happened, unfortunately, that the level of the river was higher than the level of the swamp. The consequence need not be told. A parallel would be found when the president's policy in attempting to open a channel for an increase of exports should simply succeed in making way for a deluging inflow of fabrics to the destruction of home industry."

OUR OWN MARKET FOR OUR OWN PEOPLE.

"But don't you think it important to increase our export trade?"

"Undoubtedly, but it is vastly more important not to lose our own great market for our own people in the vain effort to reach the impossible. It is not our foreign trade that has caused the wonderful growth and prosperity of the republic. It is the vast domestic trade between thirty-eight states and eight territories, with their population of, perhaps, 60,000,000 to-day. The whole amount of our export and import trade together has never, I think, reached $1,900,000,000 any one year. Our internal home trade on 130,000 miles of railway, along 15,000 miles of ocean coast, over the five great lakes and along 20,000 miles of navigable rivers, reaches the enormous annual aggregate of more than $40,000,000,000, and perhaps this year $50,000,000,000."

ILLIMITABLE FREE TRADE AT HOME.

"It is into this illimitable trade, even now in its infancy and destined to attain a magnitude not dreamed of twenty years ago, that the Europeans are struggling to enter. It is the heritage of the American people, of their children and of their children's children. It gives an absolutely free trade over a territory nearly as large as all Europe, and the profit is all our own. The genuine free trader appears unable to see or comprehend that the continental trade—not our exchanges with Europe—is the great source of our prosperity. President Cleveland now plainly proposes a policy that will admit Europe to a share of this trade."

A NEW POLITICAL ECONOMY NEEDED.

"But you are in favor of extending our foreign trade, are you not?"

"Certainly I am, in all practical and advantageous ways, but not on the principle of the free traders, by which we shall be constantly exchanging dollar for dime. Moreover, the foreign trade is often very delusive. Cotton is manufactured in the city of my residence. If a box of cotton goods is sent 300 miles to the province of New Brunswick it is foreign trade. If shipped 17,000 miles round Cape Horn to Washington territory it is domestic trade. The magnitude of the Union and the immensity of its internal trade require a new political economy. The treatises written for European states do not grasp our peculiar situation."

THE SOUTH NEEDS PROTECTION.

"How will the president's message be taken in the south?" "I don't dare to answer that question. The truth has been so long obscured by certain local questions of unreasoning prejudice that nobody can hope for industrial enlightenment among their leaders just yet. But in my view the south above all sections of the Union needs a protective tariff. The two Virginias, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia have enormous resources and facilities for developing and handling manufactures. They cannot do anything without protection. Even progress so vast as some of those states have made will be checked if the president's message is enacted into law. Their senators and representatives can prevent it, but they are so used to following anything labeled Democratic that very probably they will follow the president and blight the progress already made. By the time some of the southern states get free iron ore and coal, while tobacco is taxed, they may have occasion to sit down and calculate the value of Democratic free trade to their local interests."

THE FALLACY OF ADMITTING RAW MATERIAL.

"Will not the president's recommendation to admit raw material find strong support?"

"Not by wise protectionists in our time. Perhaps some greedy manufacturers may think that with free coal or free iron ore they can do great things, but if they should succeed in trying will as the boys say catch it on the rebound. If the home trade in raw material is destroyed or seriously injured railroads will be the first to feel it. If that vast interest is crippled in any direction the financial fabric of the whole country will feel it quickly and seriously. If any man can give a reason why we should arrange the tariff to favor the raw material of other countries in a competition against our material of the same kind I should like to hear it. Should that recommendation of the president be approved it would turn 100,000 American laborers out of employment before it had been a year in operation."

A FULL AND FAIR CONTEST ON THE ISSUE.

"What must be the marked and general effect of the president's message?"

"It will bring the country where it ought to be brought—to a full and fair contest on the question of protection. The president himself makes it the one issue by presenting no other in his message. I think it well to have the question settled. The Democratic party in power is a standing menace to the industrial prosperity of the country. That menace should be removed or the policy it foreshadows should be made certain. Nothing is so mischievous to business as uncertainty, nothing so paralyzing as doubt." G W S.

The *American Manufacturer*, a paper which represents the manufacturing interests of the country perhaps more closely than any other periodical, has this to say of the President's late message: "It is a remarkable document, in more respects than one. In the first place, it deals with only one question, that of revenue. In the next place it is a mass of old 'chestnuts'—chestnuts that have been re-roasted so often that the original dealers in them have become ashamed to offer them to the public any longer."

Court Proceedings.

The cases tried on the trial list of last week were as follows:

G N McKay and Daniel Stull vs. P. [illegible] Verdict [illegible]

P Wise vs Thos. Conway. Verdict for plaintiff for $190.71.

F H Hicks vs S F Henderson. Verdict for defendant.

Harry Miller vs John Smith. Verdict for defendant.

James F. Cochran vs. Thos. Tack and Geo Tack. Verdict for defendants.

Gustave Kahn vs. Chas Hall. Verdict for plaintiff for $165.45.

S B Dick and Gibbs & Sterrett Manufacturing Company vs Boviard & Seyfang. Verdict for plaintiffs for 26 cents.

C A Martin, use &c., vs. Geo Brand. Verdict for plaintiff for $1.

Washington Jewell vs. Wm. Sheehan. Verdict for plaintiff for $117.

M H Byles vs. Chas. E. Judd. Verdict for plaintiff for $110.

This week is the regular Quarter Sessions term, and as a general thing the cases occupying the attention of the Court are of a trivial character. The only case of any particular moment which has been tried up to the hour of going to press is that of the Kendall and Eldred Railroad Co vs. J M Hayes. An indictment was found against Hayes under the act which prescribes felony as the crime for obstructing railroads. Hayes built a board fence twice and a wire fence once across the track of the K & E railroad which runs through his farm near Dallas City. He declined to employ counsel and the court assigned G. B McCalmont, Esq. to represent him. Hayes questioned the witnesses with McCalmont and addressed the jury after the attorney had finished his plea. He claimed that he built the fences across the track for the purpose of preventing his horses and cattle from running into his meadows and cultivated fields from their pasture. He further claimed that the frail fences he put up were no obstructions to the road, that the cowcatcher would throw them off without necessarily slacking the speed of the train. The jury acquitted him, which somewhat astonished the Court and the eminent counsel representing the Railroad Company.

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The Miner and Pittsburgh Weekly Chronicle Tele-[illegible] for	$1 50
The Miner and the Buffalo Weekly Express one year	$1 70
The Miner and the New York Weekly Tribune one year for	$2 00
The Miner and the Cottage Hearth (a Boston monthly magazine) for	$1 50
The Miner and the American Farmer, a monthly agricultural paper for	$1 30
The Miner and the American Agriculturist, a monthly periodical including the Agriculturist premiums	$2 30

[illegible] premiums consist of a work on [illegible] and Bridges of 300 [illegible] or a work on Farm Appli-[illegible] 250 illustrations, a splendid [illegible] of General Grant's Rural [illegible] of twelve original illus-[illegible] grouped in one, and a mag-[illegible] engraving of Munkacsy's great [illegible] "Christ before Pilate."

[illegible] are no better weekly papers [illegible] in the United States and [illegible] in the world than those we [illegible]. The Cottage Hearth is an [illegible] monthly magazine, the [illegible] is a valuable agri-[illegible] paper published at Fort [illegible] Indiana, and the American [illegible] published at New York [illegible] agricultural paper of the [illegible]

* * * * * *

[illegible] subscribers should understand [illegible] already, that we cannot [illegible] the money to pay for the pa-[illegible] we club with. These papers and [illegible] MUST BE PAID FOR be-[illegible] send for them. We make this [illegible] because we are occasionally [illegible] advance the money.

* * * * * *

GIVEN AWAY.

We have a few copies left of SMULL'S LEGISLATIVE HAND [illegible] a most useful work for profes-[illegible] men, politicians, &c., which we [illegible] glad to give to our patrons. [illegible] also a few copies of the PAMPHLET LAWS of the last session [illegible] Legislature which our patrons [illegible] for the asking. Also a large number of AGRICULTURAL and [illegible] which would be of inter-[illegible] our farmer subscribers, and they [illegible] have them if they will only say so [illegible] calling at our office. We can-[illegible] carry these books around the [illegible] and deliver them and it would [illegible] us to pay postage on them, but we would be only to glad to hand them out to our subscribers when an opportunity presents itself.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 15, 1887.

LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

[illegible] term of criminal court this [illegible]

[illegible] Hamlin is still [illegible] in [illegible]

A [illegible] has been discovered [illegible]

Calendars for 1888 are coming in [illegible] just now.

[illegible] your cutter for this season [illegible]

Sixty teachers attended the Eld-[illegible] institute.

The [illegible] Hose Co., of Emporium, [illegible] a new hose cart.

[illegible] that there will be a [illegible] at the head of our schools.

We have had a very good mixture of [illegible] weather during the week.

A social club has been organized at Allegany, to be known as the "[illegible]"

[illegible] number of Bradford's giddy [illegible] had business before the bar of jus-[illegible] this week.

[illegible] Richardson and family of Port Allegany will spend the winter at [illegible]sville, N. Y.

The columns of the Miner will tell where you can find the most desirable holiday goods.

The time draws near when the new [illegible] county officers will take their [illegible] positions.

The Wesleyan Methodist services at Opera House were largely attended Sunday evening.

The Eldred Eagle contemplates the [illegible] of the cash system at the beginning of the new year.

[illegible] it is said, to the inadequate [illegible] there is but one patient [illegible] well this winter.

The gas supply has been greatly augmented since the new gasometer on [illegible] street was put in running order.

The Olean Medical and Surgical Club [illegible] their annual banquet and re-[illegible] on the evening of January 4th.

The attention of our readers is called to the prospectus of the Weekly Press, which appears in another column of this [illegible]

A Warren [illegible] has [illegible] and will, at an early day, [illegible] a piano, organ and sewing machine [illegible]

[illegible] Wellsville, N. Y. Masons are [illegible] arrangements for a grand Masonic [illegible] to be held at that place on January 18, 1888.

The Eldred Journal says that the [illegible] company of that place has purchased the [illegible] on 10,000 acres of [illegible] in Potter county.

Port Allegany sent over a goodly [illegible] of witnesses this week, subpœ-[illegible] in the case of the Commonwealth vs. [illegible] the boot bottler.

Some of the tough looking specimens [illegible] county have adorned the halls of [illegible] this week, and they were not residents of Smethport either.

We are authorized to state that the [illegible] of the W. C. T. U. is re-[illegible] to bring a report of paid and un-[illegible] to the next meeting.

In view of the frequent burglaries at [illegible] the editor of the Press ad-[illegible] shooting as a means of [illegible] the town of midnight marauders.

Brother Wilson, the veteran editor of [illegible] Democrat has been getting things in [illegible] shape about his office for the recep-[illegible] post office, in case he draws the [illegible]

A company has been organized in [illegible] for the purpose of putting [illegible] will [illegible] that borough [illegible] work on the same will be commenced in [illegible]

The [illegible] Courant thus pleasantly refers to the Miner: "The McKean county Miner is a well edited and neatly [illegible] journal and one of the best on our [illegible] list."

It is to be hoped that the new board [illegible] commissioners will retain the services [illegible] H. Burnham as superintendent of [illegible] poor farm. A more faithful person [illegible] not be placed in that position, and [illegible] we say he should be retained, we [illegible] are the sentiments of the good people of the entire county.

—The men who have on hand large numbers of cutters, which they would like very much to turn into cash, are waiting and watching for that long deferred run of sleighing.

—The general health of this community has been tolerably good so far this winter, notwithstanding the fact that the weather has been first-class for typhoid and such like.

—The verdict of all who know is that the Pittsburgh Daily Times is one of the best newspapers in the country. We offer to send it with the Miner for one year for $3.00.

—Lawyer Bouton's handsome new residence on King street is nearly ready for occupancy. The house is supplied with all the modern conveniences, and is an ornament to our town.

—We desire to call attention to the prospectus of the Philadelphia Times which will be found elsewhere in this paper. We will furnish the Miner and the Weekly Times for $1.80 a year.

—There is nothing reasonable under the sun that any man wants to know that cannot be found in the columns of the Pittsburg Daily Times, which we will send with the Miner for $3 per year.

—The Kane fire department has elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, M. W. Moffitt, Vice President, E. B. James, Secretary, E. J. Miller, Treasurer, Webb Griffith.

—The members of the Y. W. C. T. U. Dramatic Co are loud in their praises of their Eldred friends, who so hospitably received and entertained them during their recent visit to that borough.

—P. B. Dean, the well-known liveryman has added a handsome covered pleasure sleigh to the equipments of his establishment. Evidently he has strong faith in a long run of sleighing this winter.

—The Bradford Star of Monday says: "R. B. Stone, Esq., and C. B. Whitehead left last evening for Blossburg, Tioga county, to consult with the owners of the glass works at that place relative to removing to this city."

—The Secretary of the Harrisburg Natural Gas Co. advertises in the Bradford papers for sealed proposals for drilling a well to the depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to test for natural gas or oil near the city of Harrisburg.

—Some of our dealers are asking 40 cents for potatoes, while others think they can accumulate wealth rapidly enough by selling the tubers at 50 cents. The Smethport market, from some cause or other, fluctuates somewhat.

—Comrade Douglass, who vacates the Commander's chair at the end of this year in the Eldred Post, was recently elected Outside Sentinel for the ensuing year. It looks very much as though the Post proposed to keep him in active service the balance of his life.

—The Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets between all stations, Dec. 24, 25, 26 and 31, 1887, and January 1st and 2d, 1888, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good going on day of sale, and good returning up to and including January 3, 1888.

—On referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that the firm of Keefe & Krueger, who have been carrying on a general blacksmithing business in this borough, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Charles A. Krueger will carry on the business at the old stand.

—We are under obligations to Rev. C. H. Mitchelmore, late pastor of the Baptist church of this borough, for a copy of the Central City (Neb.) Nonpareil, from which we are pleased to learn that Mr. Mitchelmore and family are receiving a hearty welcome from the people of that city.

—Quite a number of litigants and witnesses in attendance at court this week were very industrious pleaders at the bar themselves, and as a consequence of their over-exerting themselves before His Honor, Judge Barleycorn, some of them perambulated our streets in a rather shaky condition.

—Each of the three printing offices in Coudersport employs a girl, which meets the unqualified approval of Tom Harrington, the bachelor editor of the Workman. As long as he holds such liberal views we do not entirely lose hope of Tom being smitten by the charms of some fair maiden in her teens.

—The Olean Electric Light and Power company [illegible] dimensions fronting on Union street below the New Palmer house, as a site for the Electric Light works. A substantial brick building will be erected thereon and furnished with the necessary appliances as soon as possible.—*Olean Democrat.*

—S. F. Gifford has moved the barn which stood on his lot, corner of Mechanic and Bank street, onto a lot on the north side of Mill street, between Rumer's market and the gas well. It is said that Mr. Gifford contemplates moving the house formerly occupied by W. Z. Georgia, near the lower mill, onto the first mentioned lot.

—Shaffer was convicted of murder in the first degree at Lock Haven last week. The crime for which he will undoubtedly forfeit his life, was one of the most brutal on record, that of murdering the Colby's, near Lock Haven in August last. Several days after the crime was committed the fiend Shaffer was captured in the wilds of Potter county.

—A charter was granted at the State Department at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last, for a railroad six miles in length, to run from a point on the line dividing Pennsylvania and New York to Sugar Run, McKean county, to be known as the Allegany & Kinzua Railroad Co. Capital, $600,000. This is the road which the Bullis Brothers are interested in.

—The European Hotel, at Eldred, is one of the best hotels in that borough. Its proprietor, C. M. Coleman, Esq., is not evidently a new hand at the business as he knows just how to entertain his guests. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords. Free lunch is served every Saturday night, which is partaken of by a large crowd of Eldredites.

—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Hersee & Co., 247 to 255 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y., makers of all kinds of furniture. This old and reliable firm (they have been in business over 50 years) offer an unusual large and attractive line of useful holiday goods at very low prices. Send for one of their illustrated catalogues and price list sent free on application.

—Dr. Sharp is beginning to think that luck is going against him slightly. Not many weeks ago he lost a valuable cow, and now he has been subjected to a severer loss. Last Monday morning his horse died, which entirely cleared the doctor's barn of live stock. But as he is not a man to be cast down by misfortune we are safe in saying that he will soon replenish his stable with better stock, if possible, than the other.

—From some cause or other the Oliver W. Wren combination gets all its complimentary notices before it reaches a town in which it is to show. From the very uncomplimentary notices given the above light-waisted company by our county exchanges, since it done this section, we are warranted in saying that Mr. Wren will never again appear before crowded houses should his combination strike this circuit in the future.

—George Brownell probably has one of the most intelligent young dogs in this section of the country. One of "Duke's" accomplishments is that of going to the market and making his own purchases in the meat line. He had been trained to carry the money to pay for the same in an envelope. But at last "Duke," like many of the human race before him, fell from grace, and succeeded under false pretences in swindling William's market out of enough steak for his supper. The circumstances of the case are these: The other evening while George was absent from the store "Duke" went to Fred and began to coax him for something. Not understanding what the dog wanted, Fred finally told him to go away. A while afterwards Ezra Williams came into the store and asked if any one had sent the dog after meat, and being answered in the negative, he went on to state that "Duke" had come into the market with an envelope in his mouth, and after attracting his attention he had waited on him. When he delivered the meat the dog dropped the envelope and lit out with his steak. Instead of going directly back to Brownell's store, as was his usual custom, he sneaked around back of the building and ate his supper with a guilty conscience. It is supposed that the dog, after Fred drove him away immediately went to skirmishing around for an envelope, and after finding one he lost no time in procuring that which his appetite was craving for. Pretty sharp practice, that.

—We are authorized to state that Mrs. Mary A. Wallace, of Bradford, will inspect the W. R. C., No. 23, on Thursday, the 22d inst. The members of the Corps are requested to be present.

—J. B. Newton, one of the able lawyers of this section of the State, a big-hearted man, a genial gentleman and an enterprising citizen of Emporium, died at his home in that borough on Thursday, Dec. 8th, of paralysis of the brain, aged 48 years.

—Capt W. B. Chapman says that our Tarport correspondent, in his letter of two weeks ago, did great injustice to Mrs. Ward of the Melvin farm. Several of the prominent ladies of Tarport testify to her good character, and on account of the worthlessness of her husband the Captain has instituted proceedings to divorce her from him.

—The lecture of J. W. Prentiss, Esq., in the Court House on Tuesday evening last, was worthy a good audience. It was really an intellectual treat, full of information about man that not one man in ten thousand knows anything about. But intellectual feasts are not what the great mass of people hanker after. They much prefer attending monkey or dog shows.

—The *Reporter* says there is talk of the borough of Port Allegany buying a hook and ladder truck. We trust that the above proposed venture will turn out better than one in the same direction did some five years since, at which time a fire truck was allowed to go back into the hands of the manufacturers after nearly $200 had been paid on the same, for the simple reason that the fire laddies could not meet the payments on the apparatus.

—The New York Sun of recent date says: "The unusual large number of young men who have been committed to the State insane asylum of Michigan in the last year and a half has led to the discovery that almost all of them smoked cigarettes to excess. In many cases it is said to be absolutely certain that cigarette smoking was the cause of the insanity. It is also reported that a prominent society young man in Detroit has been made deaf by cigarette smoking."

—It is never too late to congratulate a new married couple, and it is therefore with the greatest of pleasure that the Miner, this week, congratulates Wm. E. Smith, Esq., a well-known citizen of Port Allegany on forming the wise decision that it is not good for a man to be alone, and acting on that decision he has led to the marriage altar Mrs. Hannah M. Irons, of the same place. The happy event occurred at Buffalo on the 6th inst. It is understood that Mr. Smith has purchased a fine residence on Niagara street, in that city, where he and his bride will make their future home. The happy couple have the best wishes of a host of friends in McKean county for a life brimming full of joy and contentment.

—We desire to call the attention of the professional and business men of Bradford, Kane, Mt. Jewett, Alton, Custer City and Smethport to our clubbing arrangements with the Pittsburgh *Daily Times.* We will furnish this paper with the Miner for $3 a year. It reaches Kane about 5 p. m. on the day it is published, and Bradford and Smethport at 7 p. m. It is one of the best daily papers we receive at this office, and it is thoroughly Republican in politics. This fact will be generally appreciated when it is understood that Mr. Chris. Magee is its principal owner. Every man will be interested in the Presidential campaign which will soon be inaugurated and they can keep thoroughly posted if they have the reading every day of a paper like the Pittsburgh *Times.*

—Commissioner Reilly cheered the wavering heart of a Miner reporter the other day with the information that thirty years ago the 15th of this month he and the late Judge Arnold, of Port Allegany, joined issues in shipping a car load of venison to the New York city market. There being no snow at the time they had to draw the meat to Olean on wagons. Mr Reilly went through to the city with the cargo. The first night he stopped over at Elmira, and the next morning when he arose to resume his journey he was somewhat surprised to find the ground covered to the depth of a foot with snow. Arriving in the metropolis he found the ground still bare, but ere long the storm which he had left at Elmira caught up with him, and the citizens of New York were favored with an unusually heavy fall. Mr. Reilly says that he was in Philadelphia the same winter disposing of venison and on Washington's birthday an ox was roasted on the ice of the Delaware river, a remarkable event. He related the foregoing incidents to prove that a winter which starts in mild, like the present one, is quite likely to furnish any amount of the severest kind of weather before it runs its full course.

A very fine line of Xmas cards of all kinds at Wells' drug store.

A splendid assortment of Horse Blankets, Buffalo and other Robes, Bells and horse furnishing goods of every kind and quality can be found at Gleason & Lemmler's. Call soon and take your choice.

If you want to make your sweetheart a Christmas present of a handsome ring, M. L. Armstrong can supply your wants however valuable they may be.

OBITUARY.

Dr. F. W. Hogarth, a well known citizen of this county, died at his residence in Port Allegany, on Tuesday afternoon last, of typhoid fever, aged 47 years.

Dr. Hogarth was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 14th of February, 1840. He graduated at a Pharmaceutical College in Dublin, Ireland, in 1858, and soon after came to this country. He enlisted in a New York State regiment in 1861, for a short term of service, and in November, 1862, re-enlisted in the old Bucktail regiment of this State, when he was made hospital steward. It was then that he became acquainted with Dr. Freeman, of this place, and until the day of his death the two have remained fast friends. The deceased was with Dr. Freeman while he had charge of the Baltimore hospitals towards the close of the war, and when the latter was made medical director of the Northwestern Indian campaign, Dr. Hogarth accompanied him as assistant surgeon. He afterwards graduated at the Buffalo Medical University, and in 1866 established the first drug store in McKean county, in this place. In 1868 he moved to Port Allegany where he has since resided, and in company with Dr. Coltry, commenced the practice of his profession in connection with the drug business. About the year 1867 he married Flora, the fourth daughter of the late David R. Bennett, an old resident of Smethport, the result of that union being two children, Leon, a young man of about 18 years of age, and Ruth, a daughter of 16. Dr. Hogarth was an estimable citizen and highly accomplished as a physician. His loss will be almost irreparable to Port Allegany, and it is a crushing blow to his family and immediate relatives, who have the earnest sympathy of their many friends in this place as well as Port Allegany and vicinity. The remains will be brought to this place to-day (Friday) on the noon train and will be buried in Rose Hill Cemetery. The Masonic fraternity (of which the deceased was an honored member) of both Port Allegany and Smethport will attend the funeral in a body, and the Masonic rites will be observed at the burial exercises. Dr. Hogarth was also a prominent member of the G. A. R. Post of Port Allegany, and the order of Sons of Temperance.

At a meeting of Crystal Division, No. 163, Sons of Temperance, of Port Allegany held on Tuesday evening, December 13, 1887, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased God, the author of life, to break the circle of our brotherhood, by the death of F. W. Hogarth, M. D., therefore be it

Resolved, That while sorrowful because of this dispensation of Divine Providence, we bow in humble submission to Him who cannot err.

That in the death of Brother Hogarth, this division has lost a member they could but respect and honor—a large, true-hearted brother, and the wife, son and daughter a loving and sympathetic husband and father.

That we tender to the stricken family, who are also members of this division, our heartfelt sympathies in this dark hour of bereavement, trusting they may be sustained and comforted by Him, who though He smites, is infinite in wisdom and love.

That we will thus place upon record our appreciation of F. W. Hogarth as a man and brother.

Resolved, That the charter of the division be draped and that the officers wear the usual badge of mourning for three months, also that a committee of five be appointed to represent the division at the funeral of our deceased brother.

That this memorial be placed upon the records of the division, and that a copy be transmitted to the bereaved family; also that it be sent to the Port Allegany *Reporter* and other papers in the county with a request to publish.

F. A. Thomas,
H. C. Field, } Committee.
O. Vosburgh,

PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

J. W. Brennan, Esq., was in Bradford Monday.

W. T. Totten, Esq., of Sargent, was in town this week.

F. E. Brooks spent Tuesday and Wednesday last in Olean.

M. J. Colcord, Esq., of Port Allegany was in town this week.

Mrs. Carrie Smith, of this place visited Eldred friends last week.

Mr. Erwin Schott, of Port Allegany, was in town this week on business.

M. S. Howe, Esq., of Red Rock, was in town a couple of days this week.

Mrs. T. A. Morrison and Miss Rena Richmond visited Bradford on Monday.

Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott, of Wellsboro, had business before our court this week.

F. W. Meese was over from Kane this week. He is just as fat and genial as ever.

Miss Julia Brooks of Olean visited her brother Frank of this place on Sunday last.

Miss Emma Boniface, of Kane, visited friends in this place a couple of days this week.

L. L. Clough, land and property agent, of Bradford, called at this office on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. W. Bouton visited relatives and friends in Eldred on Friday and Saturday last.

Mrs. M. L. Perry, of French Creek, is visiting her daughter Mrs. J. T. Wheeler this week.

P. L. Webster, the well-known undertaker of Bradford, was in town this week on business.

C. L. Wheeler, the distinguished mason, visited McKean Lodge on Wednesday evening last.

Mrs. W. J. McGowan, of Olean, has been visiting her numerous Smethport friends this week.

Lawrence Bayer one of Clermont's enterprising business men, was at the county seat on Tuesday.

C. M. Coleman, proprietor of the European House at Eldred, had business in town on Wednesday.

Sam W. Smith, Esq., of Buffalo was shaking hands with his numerous Smethport friends this week.

Capt. R. E. Looker, of Kane, has been in attendance at court this week, serving as a Grand Juryman.

G. B. McCalmont, Esq., was among the Bradford attorneys who were in attendance at court this week.

Charles A. Anderson, the popular merchant at Colegrove, was a pleasant caller at this office on Tuesday.

Miss Ada Cable, the accomplished reporter of the Bradford *Era*, was in attendance at court this week.

W. B. Smith, the enterprising hardware dealer of Kane, was a pleasant caller at this office on Wednesday last.

A. H. Mayo, one of Eldred's wide-awake business men, was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday last.

Robert Campbell, Esq., of Kane, the venerable father of ex-Superintendent Campbell, served as a juror this week.

L. T. Oviatt, who has been in Wisconsin for a year past, returned home on Wednesday and reports an enjoyable trip.

W. J. Lillibridge, Esq., the late candidate for District Attorney on the Labor ticket, of Port Allegany, was in town this week.

Philip Lowe, Esq., of Corydon, one of the old settlers of the county, was shaking hands with Smethport acquaintances this week.

Hon. A. B. Armstrong was in Port Allegany Wednesday, for the purpose of arranging for the funeral obsequies of the late Dr. F. W. Hogarth.

E. V. Chadwick, proprietor of Hotel Chadwick, Larrabee was in town the forepart of the week, and during his stay in town called at this office.

Mrs. F. J. Vickery, who has been having a run of rheumatic fever is, we are pleased to state on the authority of the attending physician, Dr. Sharp, convalescent.

Mrs. S. A. Shepard, of Smethport, who has been on an extended visit to Akron, Ohio, is in the city the guest of her son, W. B. Shepard, Laurens street.—*Olean Times.*

Rev. J. F. Cowan, of Pittsburgh, editor of the *Sabbath School Helps of the Methodist Protestant Church*, was in town Tuesday, the guest of Rev. F. W. Chandler.

Fred W. Weidman, of Port Allegany, was in town this week on business, and during his stay made the Miner a pleasant call. Fred reports business as booming over the hill.

H. S. Sartwell, of the Olean House, Olean, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Bessie, passed Sunday with Mr. S's parents in this place. "Hank" reports things lively in and about "the city of natural advantages."

Conductor A. D. Nichols of Clermont, called at this office on Monday last. Mr. Nichols has been in ill health the past few days and has not been able to make his every-day run on the Clermont branch of W. N. Y. & Pa. road.

G. A. R. Elections.

At a recent meeting of Post 141, of Bradford, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

Commander—W. W. Brown.
Senior Vice Commander—I. G. Howe.
Junior Vice Commander—S. Howard.
Quartermaster—J. T. Bishop.
Surgeon—M. W. Ferris.
Chaplain—D. W. Newman.
Officer of the Day—Capt. Wm. Doble.
Officer of the Guard—David O'Neil.
Ordnance Sergeant—John Gall.
Delegates to Department Encampment—E. R. Sherman, J. T. Bishop, R. A. Dempsey.
Alternates—J. C. Hughes, E. A. Boyne, George W. Newman.

The following gentlemen were elected to fill the several positions designated, for the ensuing year, at the recent election of J. R. Jones Post, No. 158, of Eldred:

Commander—A. H. Mayo.
Senior Vice Commander—Patrick McDonald.
Junior Vice Commander—J. S. Cotton.
Quartermaster—J. J. Campbell.
Chaplain—E. R. Mayo.
Surgeon—Geo. W. Newland.
Officer of the Day—Frank M. Adams.
Officer of the Guard—B. E. Hinman.
Inside Sentinel—William Shirling.
Outside Sentinel—A. C. Douglass.

A full line of the finest stationery of the latest styles at Wells' drug store.

Santa-Claus has unquestionably made his headquarters at Mart Armstrong's this year. The little ones have "got onto" it and are trying to get their eyes on him when he comes around to unload the many beautiful things he has prepared for them.

Great Holiday Sale.

We will offer until Christmas the largest line of holiday goods and dry goods ever before offered by us. Thousands of silk handkerchiefs and mufflers. Silk hosiery, silk mittens. Elegant line silk umbrellas, black and colored silks at special prices, handsome shawls, beautiful satin skirts, rich dress patterns $7.50 to $20, wool goods best of value; 50 plush coats best make at prices under the ordinary. Furs—Beaver muffs, 5, 6 and $7.00. Fancy articles, several hundred celluloid sets, comb, brush and mirrors in plush cases at nearly half price. Everything in ladies' and gentlemens' fine shoes. 750 yards Flountine silks placed on sale Wednesday, the 14th, at 40 cents per yard. Plain and fancy 32-inch, for fancy work. Immense line of velvet on 25-cent counter, 2d floor. Fancy baskets and hand painted goods.

We would advise an early visit before the great crowds, which are always here just before Christmas.

Dusenbury Bros. & Teasdell,
113 Union St., Olean, N. Y.

Call and Settle.

All persons of Smethport and surrounding country indebted to me are respectfully requested to call and settle the same with me by the 1st day of January, 1888, as I want to close up all accounts by that time. If they are not paid by said time I shall take legal steps to collect the same.

Yours Very Respectfully,
H. C. Wells.
Smethport, Pa., Dec. 15, 1887.

Say! If you want to buy a nice album very cheap, go to Wells' drug store.

TARPORT SPECIALS.

Jonas Artley returned home from Clearville on Saturday, where he has been testing the healing properties of the mineral water. He speaks very highly of it.

Lew Westerman left for Long Island City on Monday morning, where he has secured a fine situation in the Pierce Iron Works. All of which we are pleased to note.

At the raffle for the set of crockery in Nutting & Smith's grocery store, on Saturday night, J. C. Smith threw 40 for F. X. Bidaux, which was the lucky throw. And now, while nineteen families are without anything to eat off from, Bidaux's family are enjoying their French luxuries in great shape.

Will B. Abbott, one of the pioneers in McKean county from the lower oil country, has disposed of all his property here, and started for California, on Monday, where he has gone on a prospecting tour. Should he find a locality that pleases him he will remain, if not he will return to old McKean, satisfied and contented. Whether he stays or returns, he has the best wishes of his many friends here.

The lady members of the degree of Honor Lodge, No. 133, A. O. U. W., will give their introductory ball in the Tarport Opera House, on Wednesday evening, December 21. Black's orchestra will furnish the music. Tickets to the dance, $1 00; supper, 25 cents. The committee in charge, and the floor managers will spare no pains to make this a most interesting and pleasant evening for all who attend.

As we have promised our readers a short sketch of our business men and merchants in the columns of the Miner, we commence in this issue to present a few facts which will prove of interest to our many readers. In our calls on Monday we first met Mr. Frank Burr, who was cheerful, and, as usual, ready for business. In interviewing him we learned that he came to Kendall from Petrolia, Butler county, in June, 1878, and opened the grocery store now occupied by E. W. Evans, which he sold to George Keeler, in 1882. He then bought out Geo. W. Newman, who was doing business opposite the narrow gauge track, on Limestone street, fitted it up, and stocked it with groceries, flour and feed, where he has continued in trade up to the present time. Mr. Burr, by strict attention to business, courting a good paying class of customers, both in and out of town, has established a splendid trade, and is recognized as a solid business man, financially and otherwise.

Mr. I. D. Brown, who has been a resident of the valley for several years, and who has an extended acquaintance, embarked in the grocery trade and flour and feed business in July, 1886, having bought the building formerly occupied by E. W. Evans, near the narrow gauge depot. Since starting in trade he has built up a large business, and he is also considered a business man who pays close attention to all details and thereby guards against loss, and by so doing has placed himself upon a sound business basis.

Mr. E. W. Evans came to Kendall nine years ago. In 1881 he started out as a merchant among us, having opened a grocery store in the building he sold to I. D. Brown, he having bought the Keeler building of Robert Lane, agent for the McIlvain estate in 1886. By handling first-class groceries he has established a trade that places him on the safe side as a business man.

Mr. J. W. Nye has been a resident of Kendall twelve years, moving here from Smethport. He in company with Mr. J. H. Butler, our present worthy Postmaster, entered into partnership and started in trade in Nye's building, corner of Main and Railroad streets, in 1883. The firm done business two years, when Nye bought out his partner in Dec., 1885. Since then Mr. Nye has conducted the business alone, carrying a fine stock of choice groceries, boots and shoes, and success has attended him during this time, and he is now ranked among the solid business men of the county.

The Mitchell Brothers came to the McKean oil field from Chautauqua county, N. Y., with their father twelve years ago, at a time when everything was booming and the grease-smellers were increasing in numbers daily. They embarked in the mercantile trade, with the father at the head of the firm, opening out in a small building which stood on the site of the present American House. But they soon moved into another building, which is at present owned and occupied by J. M. Nye, and for the following three years they were engaged in the retailing business, and in the meantime carried on the grocery business in Rixford, which was then booming. In August, 1880, they bought out the firm of Applebee & Fischer, and in 1883 again closed out their business, and in the winter of 1884 they went to Hornellsville, N. Y. They only remained in that place six months, when they again returned to their first love Tarport, and re-embarked in trade. To-day they are alone engaged in the dry goods business, on Main street, and are carrying as large and as fine a stock of dry goods, gents' furnishing goods, boots, shoes and rubber goods as can be found in the Tuna Valley. And it may be said that they are meeting with success, having built up a trade which reaches to outside towns. This firm is recognized as honest dealers and close buyers and sellers, therefore the secret of their success, which has placed them in the front rank of our business men, is easily accounted for.

Jonas Artley, proprietor of the American House, came to Tarport eleven years ago next February, and purchased the American House, which he has conducted since. When he purchased the house it was a perfect bee hive of industry, it being the headquarters of the oil producers, who were numerous in those days. Every night he was compelled to turn away many who sought his house, as it had gained the reputation of being the only first-class hotel in the valley. He was then, as now, Jonas Artley, the genial and courteous landlord, and none formed his acquaintance but that acquaintance ripened into strong friendship. At present his son Phil is engaged with him in business, and it may be said, without fear or favor, that both the father and son are honorable and highly esteemed hosts, and as their house is the only licensed one in town, at present, it might not be out of place to state that they conform strictly to the license law. The citizens of Tarport are proud of the American House and the Artleys.

The enterprising firm of Nutting & Smith entered into partnership on August 1st, 1884, and they opened up with a fine stock of fresh groceries and provisions. The building which they [illegible] year before by Mr. Nutting from Abbey & Gunn. Here the enterprising firm have, by constant and careful study to please, built up a fine business and the firm has won an enviable reputation as square dealing merchants.

Mr. J. J. McCarty came here in February, 1883, and bought out Sheriff A. F. Bannon's interest in the coal trade here. He conducted business on a large scale, won the reputation of being an honest dealer. Since the introduction of natural gas the coal trade has been on the wane and but little is now used. Yet he still supplies the trade. In June, 1884, Mr. McCarty and John Calhoun entered into partnership, and bought the Erie drug store building, on the corner of Main and Church streets, of Mr. A. H. Huber and stocked it with an entire new and choice stock of drugs and medicines, which they always keep. Young Calhoun is well-known throughout this section, having grown up among us, he has, as is known by all, given his entire attention to the drug business for the past six or eight years, having studied hard, and finally mastered the profession of pharmacy so that it needs no effort on our part to place John where he belongs, alongside of the most careful druggists to be found anywhere. The firm are alone in the drug business here, and have built up a splendid trade by honest dealing.

W. L. Field, our enterprising jeweler and stationer, came here from Jamestown, N. Y., six years ago, and opened a jewelry store in his present room, in the Postoffice building. At first he carried but a small stock, increasing the same as the trade demanded. This first move on his part exhibited the requisite qualities for a successful business man. He is a first-class workman, and as a consequence he is kept busy attending to the calls for his services. The stock which he carries is of the best. In 1885 he bought out Mr. B. F. Cushing's stationery trade and news stand in the same room, and has since carried a full line of goods on his news counter, including all the leading periodicals of the day. Mr. Field may be rated among our most reliable dealers, always pleasant and gentlemanly with his customers, and herein is his key to success.

Thus we have started in with our business men and our business interests and those we have not mentioned, we can say that we have not overdrawn the picture in a single instance. We shall continue this history next week.

VOLUNTEER.

Tarport, Dec. 14.

D. C. Young has been in the city during the past week laying in one of the finest lines of holiday goods ever brought into Smethport. Don't fail to call and inspect them.

Perhaps your wife needs a silver set which you have intended giving her on Christmas morning, 1887. If so you can procure just as expensive or just as cheap a set as you wish at M. L. Armstrong's.

When looking for Xmas presents, don't forget that Mason has the largest and best stock of Library Lamps ever shown in Smethport.

J. P. Hoffman, the photo-artist, is as busy as a man catching snakes. But with increased facilities and more help expects to be able to accommodate all. Still it is best not to wait till Christmas is too near.

ANNIN ANTICS.

Mr. S. M. Rifle is at Smethport, this week.

Albert Knapp is the happy father of a baby girl.

Revival meetings are in progress at the M. E. church.

Miss Dora Southerland is visiting her many friends in this place.

Charley Hodges has just returned from a visit to his sister in Olean.

Mrs. L. J. Phoenix is visiting relatives and friends in Addison, N. Y.

Andrew Mix, of Bolivar, N. Y., is spending a few weeks with friends in this place.

Miss Minnie Tubbs, of Buffalo, is the guest of Miss Hattie Burdick of this place.

Miss Beckwith, of Sartwell Creek, is staying with her sister Mrs. A. B. Knapp.

The ladies of the Baptist church are doing a great work for foreign and home missions.

JAKE.

Annin, Dec 14.

D. C. Young invites the attention of those who are in search of holiday goods to his large and carefully selected goods in that line.

Mason has just received six new crates of Decorated Dinner and Tea Ware. All new patterns and styles, which can be bought at a bargain for cash.

Every man should see that his wife and daughters have a watch now that there is no tax on them, and M. L. Armstrong is prepared to supply you just what you want in that line.

There is always a crush at the photograph galleries just before the holidays. Please call and have your negatives taken as early as possible and avoid it. So says J. P. Hoffman, our Smethport photo-artist.

Notice.

Those who are indebted to me for tuition since last summer and spring, will please settle the same before Christmas.

Charles Brack.

Smethport, Dec. 15—2t.

BRADFORD BRIEFS.

The hub of ohdom is stuck in the mud.

The furniture factory will be reopened soon, and run to its fullest capacity.

Ex-County Treasurer J. W. Brennan was over from Smethport on Monday.

Stay at home and buy at home is a good criterion to go by during the holiday season.

Mrs. T. A. Morrison and Miss Rena Richmond of Smethport were in the city on Monday.

Messrs. M. M. McElwaine and H. Wilson returned from their trip to Indiana on Monday.

State Deputy Frank P. Slocum has his hands full in organizing lodges of the Columbian League throughout the country.

Mayor Dempsey's free shows appear to grow in interest daily, as he introduces new artists each morning and evening to the crowd of spectators.

The fire department was called out early on Monday evening by a false alarm. The fire laddies were not stuck on running in the mud for nothing.

If you wish to see some fine photographic work take a look into the Brunswick, as you pass by, and see for yourself what Detlor, the photo artist can do.

Most of our people are too poor to wear diamonds these shut-down times. If they can secure suitable clothing, and enough to feed the inner man, they think they are doing well.

Sam McBride and Billy are the two happy caterers in town. The Option is always thronged with a happy class of customers who fully appreciate the proprietor's courtesies.

It may be said that the ten cent counters are crowded with customers during the holiday season, while the ten dollar counters are simply admired, and passed by with a shut-down movement.

Hon. R. B. Stone and Postmaster Whitehead were absent from the city on Monday. They were in Blossburg on a good mission work, and should they succeed we may count on extensive glass works.

We would not wonder if the rumors afloat that B. McAllister, efficient first-assistant engineer, will be our next chief would turn out to be a reality. The city could not find a better man for the position.

Mrs. Annie E. Evans and her two children, Tom and Cora, left on Tuesday for Los Angeles, Cal., their future home. They leave with the best wishes of a large circle of friends here, who will wish them a long and happy life in the Golden State.

The silk banner, presented to the Union Veteran Union, No. 7, of this city, by Mrs. Gen. Kane, attracted much attention and praise from passers-by while it was on exhibition in Julo Andrews' front window. It is a flag that the Veterans are proud of, and well they may be.

Louie Marche of the Union Hotel, Main street, claims that he lives in a brick hostelry which will stand the blunt from every double shotted gun that may be turned on him. For the holiday season trade he has supplied his bar with the choicest wines and liquors—both foreign and domestic.

Our esteemed friend, Mayor Dempsey, will have the honor of opening the Brakeman's ball, Dec. 28th, with an address, while Prof. Pratt and wife will lead in the grand march. Supper will be served at the Henderson House, and don't misunderstand it, as Burt, it is said, will spread himself that night.

Did you ever see a gypsie drunk? Bradford had one in Chief Stanton's bastile on Monday, who hailed from Duke Centre. He was in for trading horses with Mayor Dempsey. Instead of standing trial, by his promising Stanton that he would not "lift" a baby within the city limits, he was allowed to depart in peace.

The *Era* evidently has his honor, Mayor Dempsey, to shoot at. We wonder if paper wads will scare Dick much. How would it work for the Mayor to throw a little dynamite into the sanctum, and see how the crew would leave the old ship, without parlying a word to ascertain who the new visitor on deck was?

The citizens are moving in the right direction when they put forth an effort to raise a poor fund in order that they may make merry the hearts of the poor in this city, on Christmas day. Should our people respond to the call made through the city dailies on Tuesday, we shall be able to mention, after Christmas, the happy results of their benevolent object.

An old time row occurred on Main street on Monday afternoon. The combatants, one Morgan and a stranger, had a set to which meant business, when they were interrupted in their friendly passage at arms by Chief Stanton, whereupon they both pounced upon that officer and wrested his billy twice from his grasp, but which he regained, and by its free use persuaded the lovers that the cooler was their destination, and there they were registered.

The Coterie Club, recognized by all as the social club of the city for the past few years, was reorganized on Monday evening in the parlors of the St. James. L. L. Mallory was elected President, R. L. Edgett Vice President, S. P. Kennedy, Secretary, R. L. Mason, Treasurer. The club will give a series of receptions during the winter, which, of course, will be looked forward to with pleasure by the ones who are fortunate enough to get the little invitation.

Councilman S. R. Dresser, after telling the inquisitive tax-payers all he knows about the whys and wherefores, and reasons why the Erie railroad company was relieved from a certain portion of their tax, dusted his grip on Sunday, stuffed it on Monday, and started for Washington, D. C., Tuesday on a brief visit. Some will have it that he has gone to see Cleveland for the purpose of finding out how he got rid of paying his taxes in Buffalo, so he can post Whitehead. But we hardly believe it.

REPORTER.

Bradford, Dec. 13.

You can buy the nicest little work box or toilet case you ever saw, at Wells' drug store.

A full line of ladies' latest style pocket books and purses. Also a lot of childrens' picture books and blocks at the [illegible] Grand Central block, Smethport.

For lime, hair, plaster, cement, etc., go to F. E. Brooks, Smethport.

Miss Augusta N. Ayres has opened her Studio over Mr. Henry Hamlin's Bank. Instructions given in Drawing and Painting. Orders for all kinds of Decorative Painting artistically executed. Visitors always welcome.

Mrs. Nash will sell off her large stock of ladies' hats, on and after Dec 10th, at greatly reduced prices. No finer opportunity has been presented this season for procuring a stylish hat for very little money.

Fine Florida oranges at McCarty's.

Everything new in China and Fancy Glassware at Mason's.

For children's toys of every character and description go to M. L. Armstrong's.

Full length cabinet photographs $4; half length $4.50 and busts $5 per dozen. Half dozens $2.50, $2.75 and $3 respectively at Hoffman's gallery, Smethport.

Mason has a few 56 piece Decorated Tea Sets left, which he will sell at $3.50 each.

E. S. McCarty has just received a lot of delicious Florida oranges.

Fifty different decorations and styles in Cups, Saucers and Plates at Mason's.

Success Follows Fair and Honorable Dealing

A. Mayer & Co., No. 3 Main street, Bradford, Pa., having been located there for the past nine years, and having gained the confidence of the public by fair and honorable dealing, wish to state through the medium of our paper that to-day they are the leading wine, liquor, cigar and tobacco house in western Pennsylvania, carrying a full and complete stock of all classes of goods in their line. Families having use for liquors for medicinal purposes are especially invited to call, as they can always rely upon natural and unadulterated goods. They invite the trade in general to give them a trial. 48-6m

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his Livery, Feed and Sale Stable located in Smethport, Pa. Property in fee. Barn 40x75 with storage annex 20x30. Stalls for 30 horses. 3 floors 40x75 feet each. 10 horses. Carriages and harness all nearly new and in first-class order. Very best location in town or county. Good business. Good reasons for selling. Call on or address

A. T. PALMER.
Smethport, Pa., Dec. 1st, 1887.

Buy Your Christmas Presents
where you can buy to the
Best Advantage

We are a little modest about "blowing our own horn," but nevertheless we think we can show the best line of

XMAS
—AND—
Holiday Goods

ever shown in the city, and at prices to please you all. Come in and look at my new stock of DECORATED CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, get my prices and then if not convinced of the fact that we have the goods as represented, buy forty or fifty dollars' worth and don't say a word.

L. W. MASON.

THOMPSON & WOOD,

E. K. THOMPSON, ESQ., TITUSVILLE, PA.

DEAR SIR.—I wish to express to you my perfect satisfaction, as practitioner of medicine, with your Sweet Worm Powder, as a remedy for Worms in children and adults. I have used it in over one hundred cases where children were troubled with bad breath, fretful, picking of the nose and other symptoms peculiar to children troubled with worms and have not known it in a single case to prove a failure. I have found it perfectly safe to use, pleasant to take, and quick in its effect on worms. In my opinion, no house where there are children should be without it, as its timely use will save many a long and dangerous sickness.

Yours truly,
J. W. TAINTER, M. D.
Connecticut, April, 1884.

WHOLESALE
—AND—
RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Drugs,
Paints, Oils,
Glass and Putty.

We always keep a full line of everything pertaining to a First-Class Drug Store.

Mail Orders Solicited! and carefully filled.

A full line of
Artists' Goods
always in stock.

We always have something pretty for
HOLIDAY,
BIRTHDAY
& WEDDING
PRESENTS.

10 Main St., Bradford, Pa.

More Than Happy.

MR. E. K. THOMPSON:—Dear Sir:—In 1877, also in 1881, I was prostrated with gravel in the bladder. I suffered the most excruciating pain in passing the sand. During the latter part of 1881 I was persuaded to try Barosma. After taking it three days I found a sediment to the amount of a teaspoonful or more in my urine. Since then I have taken about one bottle in every three months and am happy (yes more than happy) to say I am cured for I honestly believe I should have been dead long before this had it not been for your Barosma. And I take great pleasure in recommending it to all who are afflicted with Liver or Kidney disease.

Truly,
LOREN FLINT.
Little Cooley, Pa., March 22, 1887.

No. 19 Main St. - Bradford, Pa.

LEONARD & BLAIR,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Crockery, Glass & Stoneware House.

The finest, cheapest and best line of Chinaware, Glassware, Table Furnishings, Table Cutlery, Silverware, and Bric-a-Brac in the city. Stock large, new, well-selected and cheap.

Gas Fittings and Fixtures

of all kinds a specialty. Of these we have as fine a variety as can be found in any city stock.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

No. 66 Main St., Bradford, Pa.

Dec. 9, 1887–m6.

Useful Christmas
PRESENTS!

Fifty dozen beautiful silk handkerchiefs—a most useful and beautiful present—25c, 50c, 60c, 75c, and $1.00. All colors, all sizes. Ladies' hemstitch, embroidered, colored border and plain linen handkerchiefs. A mammoth stock to select from. A gentleman could not fall amiss giving a dozen handsome handkerchiefs to his wife, or his sweetheart, especially if he put in a half dozen of our beautiful new kid gloves, 7 hook, dark shades. Every pair warranted, $1.25. The best glove for the money in the market. Twenty yards of

OUR $1.25 BLACK SILK

would make some heart beat with joy. Remember Christmas comes but once a year. A handsome line of

LADIES' HAND-BAGS!

Black and tan shades, $1.00 to $2.00. Another nice present a pair of Ross, Linis & Peifer's

Fine Kid Shoes, $3.50 to $5.00.

We handle the largest and most complete line of ladies', children' and men's shoes in this part of the country. Now is the accepted time. Ladies' misses' and children's garments,

Newmarkets, Short Jackets, Dolmas
AND SEAL PLUSH WRAPS.

Toboggan hoods, 23c. small sizes. Special drives for next week. 300 styles to choose from, 25c. to $1.50. Ladies do you want to please the gentlemen, if so give them a pair of our beautiful plush slippers, or a box of cigars. Best domestic and imported brands always on hand. Special offer, 8 dozen 5 hook kid gloves, and 4 button suede gloves, to close, 98c. Come and get your choice of sizes.

Stickney & Company,
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
East Smethport, Penn'a.

F. R. Foster & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO E. R. McCOY.)

Druggists and Pharmicists

No. 34 Main Street,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, And a Full Line of Cigars Always On Hand.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day.

An Electric night-bell connected with sleeping room gives special facilities for night calls

DRUGS

PATENT MEDICINES,

School Books, Blank Books.

STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES,

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT

THE

DRUG & BOOK STORE

—OF—

A. B. ARMSTRONG,

Smethport. Pa.

BARBER SHOP

ALFRED STURDVIENT

Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W. D. Tailor's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

In the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

☞ BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

JAMES McNULTY,

Merchant Tailor!

EAST MAIN STREET,

Smethport, Pa.

A fine lot of samples kept constantly on hand. Mr. McNulty's reputation as a superior cutter and artist is well established. Good suits for 24 and 25 dollars and job work promptly attended to. Give him a call.

Smethport, April 15, 1886.-tf

- DIGGER'S NOTICE -

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate in McKean County. His office is in

THE BACKUS BUILDING, SMETHPORT

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

Williamsport, Pa., Dec. 24 1877. tf.

GO TO

ROONEY'S MARKET

Wholesale and Retail

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked.

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

I will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES

☞ CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF.☜

Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.

J. F. ROONEY.

T. H. PURTLE

Takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends in Smethport and vicinity that he can be found at the old stand of Kreiger & Purtle's, on Water street, where he is prepared to do

HORSESHOEING

In all its branches on scientific principles. I am confident of my ability to give satisfaction in this line of business in every instance.

General -:- Blacksmithing

Done with neatness and despatch.

While soliciting a liberal share of the public patronage, my aim at all times will be to please my customers.

T. H. PURTLE.

Smethport, Pa., May 12, 1887.-y1.

Mason & Hamlin

Organs and Pianos.

The Cabinet Organ was introduced by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy over all others, having received Highest Honors at all Great World's Exhibitions since 1867.

The Improved Mode of Stringing Pianos, invented by Mason & Hamlin in 1882, is a great advance in piano construction, experts pronouncing it "the greatest improvement in pianos in half a century." Piano circular, containing 100 testimonials from purchasers, musicians, and tuners, and Piano and Organ Catalogues, free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,

46 East 14th St. (Union Square), NEW YORK.

Oct 7-ee6.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3d, 1887.—With the coming of Congress comes the inevitable office-hunter, and he is already here in full force. There are scores here after position in the organization of the new house, and hundreds that want other places. The result will be that ninety-nine out of every hundred will be disappointed. They will hang about here for weeks and months, in anticipation, until they become disheartened and many absolutely "dead broke," then borrow money enough from their Congressmen to purchase a ticket, and probably leaving several little bills unpaid, start for home disgusted and swearing vengeance on the administration. Hotels, boarding-houses and merchants here have learned pretty well how to rate these fellows, and generally can tell one on sight, and demand advance payment, yet they are often sold. Of course it is not so in a majority of cases, but they so frequently occur that an office-hunter is in extreme bad repute here. I have never seen a more persistent crowd for place than is in Washington at this time, and every train brings in new ones. The great majority of them are from the Southern States, and one would suppose from their persistent activity that they regarded this their only and last chance.

Senator Allison of Iowa, is an able man and a discreet politician. The Republican party is proud of such spotless public men, and the presidential bee that is buzzing in his head does not disconcert him. A reporter of a democratic paper sought to interview him the other evening on this question, when the Senator very politely said to him that there need be no uneasiness in the democratic party about this matter, that when the time came the Republicans would have a candidate, and winning one, too. That is the whole thing in a nut shell, and the reporter left with the impression that he had met one wise member of the Fiftieth Congress. Many of them come here with "interviews" already prepared on prominent topics, and are exceedingly anxious to have some newspaper man father their manuscript. In my judgement, more than half the interviews printed, emenating from Washington, are thus prepared and their publication solicited, and in some instances paid for.

The Commissioners appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the Pacific Railroad, are here preparing their report. That "investigation" cost the Government a clean $100,000, and literally amounts to nothing, so far as the public is concerned. It gave three men a nice little job, however, under a "reform" administration.

Mr Benedict has discharged from the Government Printing Office another squad of employes of Republican proclivities, to make place for applicants pressed by new Democratic Congressmen. He says, without any reserve, that when the time comes for him to leave that office, there shall not be left a single Republican in that branch of the service. No matter how skillful and competent the man or woman may be, they must go, and their places be filled for mere partizan purposes. Benedict is using his place for all it is worth.

Speaker Carlisle drives a magnificent span of Kentucky bays. He has named one Sam Randall, and the other Bill Morrison, emblematical of the two wings of the Democratic party traveling together on the tariff issue. Carlisle, so generally dignified, has a streak of humor in his nature, after all.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, one of the brightest men of the country, is the present presiding officer of the Senate, and indications all point to his re-election on Monday. R.

The Future of Labor Organizations.

Details are given which show that in Massachusetts alone sixty thousand Knights of Labor have seceded from the Order, and that in the other New England States a strong sympathetic feeling and a similar intention exist. The reasons relate to the dissatisfaction produced by the central management which has its headquarters in Philadelphia, and to the defects of the organization itself.

The seceders will form new organizations or be absorbed in old ones independent of the Knights of Labor. Trade organizations will continue to exist. One great one may take the place of the one which is falling apart. Mr. Powderly will probably retain a numerous following, if he does not himself fall out. Probably the great body of the Knights of Labor perceive not only the errors of the old organization, but the improbability of prospering with present leaders.

Despite these defects the Order has accomplished much good, especially so far as it has taught workingmen the impracticability of many of its notions and impossibility of some of its leading methods. Whatever succeeds the Order of Knights of Labor can be depended on to avoid the rocks on which it has split. The heroic practice in surgery confers inestimable benefits, but it should be the very last resort. Applied on all occasions and without proper skill, the results are the worst. In the hands of the unskillful it is full of danger. The policy of the strike and the boycott may be similarly described, a fact that workingmen have come to comprehend. It is creditable to their intelligence that so much that is useful to labor is extracted from recent experience.

Nor is this true of labor only. Recent experience has been to capital not less instructive. To both it has led to a fuller comprehension of what is needed and taught how really true it is that the interests of labor and capital are identical; how necessary is harmony, and what are the methods for realizing it. To apply these truths, to preserve at all times the proper understanding in order to realize results that are just, the right sort of men are needed. We think we may cite the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, an Order that seems to have been peculiarly fortunate in all these respects, to prove this.

That to employer and employed the experience of the last few years has been valuable, we think we may safely say. We predict that as a consequence the future will be marked by a higher standard of action, a better understanding and improved results.—*Pittsburgh Times.*

Blooded Cattle.

Dominion Short Horns and Jersey Cattle bred and for sale. Stock will recommend itself. Dr. W. L. CHRISMAN, Eldred, Pa. vol24no30tf.

For Sale or Rent.

The Farmers' Valley mill at Farmers' Valley, McKean county, Pa. For particulars inquire of C. SMITH.

Farmers' Valley, Nov. 1, 1887. tf.

The Excitement Not Over.

The rush at F. R. Foster & Co. still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial size free. Sold by F. R. Foster & Co. Smethport.

Would You Believe

The Proprietor of Kemp's Balsam gives Thousands of Bottles away yearly? This mode of advertising would prove ruinous if the Balsam was not a perfect cure for Coughs and all Throat and Lung troubles. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Don't hesitate! Procure a bottle to-day to keep in your house or room for immediate or future use. Trial bottle free at F. R. Foster & Co. Large Size 50c and $1.00. Sold by F. R. Foster & Co.

SUBSCRIBE for the MINER.

The Century Magazine.

WITH the November, 1887, issue The Century commences its thirty-fifth volume with a regular circulation of nearly 250,000. The War Papers and the Life of Lincoln increased its monthly edition 100,000. The latter history having recounted the events of Lincoln's early years, and given the necessary survey of the political condition of the country, reaches a new period, with which his secretaries were most intimately acquainted. Under the caption

Lincoln in the War.

the writers now enter on the more important part of their narrative, viz: the early years of the War and President Lincoln's part therein.

Supplementary War Papers,

following the "battle series" by distinguished generals, will describe interesting features of army life, tunneling from Libby Prison, narratives of personal adventure, etc. General Sherman will write on "The Grand Strategy of the War."

Kennan on Siberia.

Except the Life of Lincoln and the War Articles, no more important series has ever been undertaken by The Century than this of Mr. Kennan's. With the previous preparation of four years' travel and study in Russia and Siberia, the author undertook a journey of 15,000 miles for the special investigation here required. An introduction from the Russian Minister of the Interior admitted him to the principal mines and prisons, where he became acquainted with some three hundred State exiles,—Liberals, Nihilists, and others,—and the series will be a startling as well as accurate revelation of the exile system. The many illustrations by the artist and photographer, Mr. George Frost, who accompanied the author, will add greatly to the value of the articles.

A Novel by Eggleston

with illustrations will run through the year. Shorter novels will follow by Cable and Stockton. Shorter fictions will appear every month.

Miscellaneous Features

will comprise several illustrated articles on Ireland, by Charles De Kay; papers touching the field of the Sunday school Lessons, illustrated by E. L. Wilson; wild Western life, by Theodore Roosevelt; the English Cathedrals, by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, with illustrations by Pennell; Dr. Buckley's valuable papers on Dreams, Spiritualism, and Clairvoyance; essays in criticism, art travel, and biography; poems; cartoons; etc.

By a special offer the numbers for the past year (containing the Lincoln history) may be secured with the year's subscription from November, 1887, twenty-four issues in all, for $6.00, or, with the last year's numbers handsomely bound, $7.50.

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It is different from all other works of the kind EVER PUBLISHED.

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All similar books tell what to do if you know what the disease is. This book tells you how to detect the disease, and the proper remedies are given for Allopathic, Homeopathic, Eclectic, Hydropathic, and Herbal treatments.

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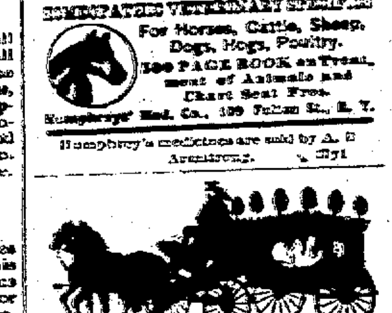

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PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

NEW GOODS AT H. W. RUBIN'S!

I have recently returned from New York City, where I made large purchases, and at Rock Bottom Prices, and now offer the same for the benefit of my customers.

In Ready-Made Clothing!

I have the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Smethport. I have the largest and finest assortment of

Piece Goods

consisting of Foreign and Domestic Woolens, &c., and as I employ the best hands that can be had. I turn out by far the best suits in the country.

In Gent's Furnishing Goods

I take the lead. I keep constantly on hand a complete stock of

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods

and at prices that defy competition. My store is headquarters for lumbermen as I have a full line of

Lumbermens' Goods!

consisting of Mackinaw and Richard Flannel Shirts and Kersey's Pants and Jackets. I also keep on hand a full line of Silver and Plated Jewelry, Plated Ware, &.

H. W. RUBIN,

Main St., Opposite Grand Central, Smethport, Pa.

IMPORTANT!

We wish to announce to the people of Colegrove and vicinity, and public in general, that we have completed the addition to our store, and now occupy a building 20x74, so we can now show our goods to a better advantage, can buy in larger quantitity and sell at much lower figures.

We have added to our complete stock of

Ladies' Dress Flannels, Cashmeres,

—ETC., A FULL LINE OF—

Trimmings to Match All Colors!

Which we can sell at the very lowest figures.

Have just received a large stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's Saxony Wool, Camel's Hair and Merino Underwear in all colors. Also a full line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wool and Cashmere Hose.

Our outfit for Lumbermen is complete from a Scotch Cap down to the favorite Hunting Rubber.

We cannot afford to occupy a whole page of the MINER—which we would if we should undertake to quote prices—but call and see us and we will both show you the goods and quote prices.

We deliver goods within 3 miles of the store and pay freight to the nearest railroad office. We will also duplicate all bills in our line, both in quality and price.

CHAS. A. ANDERSON,

Colegrove, Pa.

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—AND GO TO—

Henry Weith's Merchant Tailoring Establishment!

No. 49 Main Street, (Ev Chadwick's old stand) and

Get Measured for Your Fine Suits of Clothes

Having, as per six weeks previous notice to H. W. Rubin, severed my connections as cutter with his tailoring branch on July 4th, I take pleasure of informing all my customers and the public at large, that I have embarked in business for myself again, and will be pleased to give your kind patronage the best attention which my 16 years' experience as journeyman tailor, cutter and designer in the finest establishments in Buffalo and Olean enables me to do. I subscribe for two of the best journals, which are authority on American fashions, and by careful perusal of them I keep posted on the newest prevailing styles, both in cut, trimming and nobby material, and I shall make it my main aim to keep my customers posted on these matters so that our business townsmen and our hale and hardy woodsmen of the great McKean county forests can dress just as neat and stylish as their city brothers.

I will constantly keep on hand a large selection of the finest foreign and domestic woolens, numbering up to 2,000 different styles, and the best line of trimmings that money can procure. I shall buy and sell my goods for cash only and by doing my own cutting and supervising of the work, I can get up a suit of clothes cheaper than any other tailor in this section and by using good taste in designing and trimming, I will be able to turn out work that is as far superior to the

Hand-Me-Down-All-Wool-But-The-Buttons—You Can Smell the Sheep Trade!

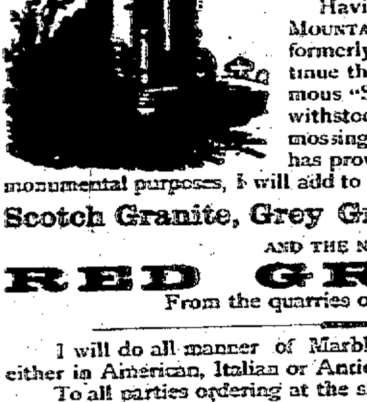
as our Lord was superior to the Pharisees.

Hoping that you will give the above lines your kind consideration, and after reading them hand them to your neighbor, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

HENRY WEITH,

"The Little Tailor," -:- Smethport, Penn'a.



Silver Mountain Granite,

MARBLE!

—AND—

Stone Works!

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JOHN SHENKEL, Manager.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having recently purchased the "SILVER MOUNTAIN GRANITE and MARBLE WORKS," formerly owned by John Digel, I will continue the business, and in addition to his famous "Silver Mountain Granite," which has withstood the elements for a century without mossing, crumbling or defacing, and which has proven itself the most desirable stone for monumental purposes, I will add to his usual stock,—

Scotch Granite, Grey Granite, Pebbled Granite,

AND THE NOW FAMOUS

RED GRANITE!

From the quarries on the coast of Maine.

I will do all manner of Marble Work that parties may desire, either in American, Italian or Antique Marbles.

To all parties ordering at the shop, I will give ten per cent. discount from list price.

I have arranged with parties in Boston for granite polishing, and am therefore able to give prices that cannot be duplicated in any granite or marble works. Call and see us, get our prices and compare the work. vol24no21tf

Wonderful Dakota.

Of all the territories which, from time to time, since this Government was founded, have grown to Statehood, hardly one developed so rapid as that which bears the name of Dakota. If, at the close of the civil war, any one had predicted what has since actually taken place there, he would have been universally regarded as a lunatic or a fool. Bounded by Minnesota on the east, Nebraska on the south, Montana and Wyoming on the west, and British Possessions on the north, the Territory is over 400 miles in length, with an average breadth of 360 miles, containing an area of more than 150,000 square miles. It has a population of considerably over 500,000—greater than that of Delaware and Florida combined—which is still increasing with unexampled rapidity. It produced the present year a wheat crop of 62,553,499 bushels, of the very finest and most nutritive quality growth in any part of the world. The soil and climate are equally well adapted to the growth of other cereals, as well as of grass, flax and fruits. The soil requires no fertilization or irrigation, and furrows may be run for miles without a turn. The amount of agricultural productions in the territory during the last year was over $40,000,000, while the value of the live stock there had reached about the same figure. The farm lands are passing into the hands of actual settlers at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 acres yearly.

The population of the territory, in point of character, intelligence and enterprise, compares well with that of the older States of the Union. Churches abound, and are well supported, and educational facilities are numerous and flourishing, there being 3,900 schools, with over 5,000 teachers. In short, the influences and appliances of civilization and religion go hand in hand in this wonderful region.

One other evidence of the prosperity of the territory should not be overlooked—that found in its railroads, which have grown to the extent of over 4,000 miles, and are still rapidly increasing. From this, it will be seen that means of conveying the vast agricultrial productions of the territory to the markets of the world are not likely to become inadequate.

For years Dakota has sought to take her rightful place in the Union. Her claims in every respect, equal those of any other territory that has ever been admitted to the family of States. It has been usual, indeed, to admit new territories as soon as they had a population entitling them to a single Representative in Congress. Some, we are quite sure, have been admitted before reaching that point. Dakota now would certainly be entitled to two, if not three, Representatives; and yet her prayer for admission is denied. Why? Simply and solely because it is assumed that the majority of her electors are Republicans, and the Democratic House of Representatives has for that reason resolved that she shall not take part in the next Presidential election, nor add two to the roll of Republican Senators at the National Capitol. It is proposed to exclude her, if possible, until another and a lesser territory, prospectively Democratic in politics, can be admitted with her. There is no territory at present of whose Democracy the party feels sure except Utah, and so leading Democrats are intriguing for the admission of that in spite of its polygamy. Of course, a show will be made of wiping out that blot, but only so that the foul system can be finally fastened upon the Union under the permanent protection of that State sovereignty whose champions so lately attempted to destroy the Union. The man who is engineering this nice little scheme is that Bourbon of Bourbons, Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, counsel of the Mormon hierarchy. The conspirators should be watched. —*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly.*

Royal Marriage.

The royal marriage act was passed in England in 1772. It was in consequence of the marriage of the Duke of Gloucester, the king's brother, with the widow of the Earl Waldegrave, and of the Duke of Cumberland with the widow of Col. Horton and daughter of Lord Irnham. By this act none of the descendants of George III, unless of foreign birth, can marry under 25 without the consent of the king; and at and after that age the consent of parliament is necessary to render the marriage valid.

Apparent Size of the Moon.

It is a well known fact that people see a full moon with different estimates of its apparent size. The disk of the moon being removed from all terrestrial objects, we have no means of judging of its size by comparison with those of known magnitudes, and the eye unconsciously gives it a greater diameter than an actual measurement would indicate. The same illusion is observed in looking at the moon through a telescope, when the magnified image appears smaller than when seen by the naked eye.

Transmigration.

The origin of this doctrine is attributed to Pythagoras, about 528 B. C., and asserts the transmigration of the soul from one body to another. It is also attributed to the Egyptians, who would eat no animal food lest they should devour the body into which the soul of a deceased friend had passed. They had also an idea that so long as the body of the deceased was kept entire the soul would not transmigrate, and therefore embalmed their dead.

Not Lead Pencils.

Lead pencils contain no lead. Lead pencil is as much a misnomer as it would be to call a horse a cow. Red lead is an oxide of lead and white lead is a carbonate of lead, but the black lead used in pencils is neither a metal nor a compound of metal. It is plumbago or graphite, one of the forms of carbon.

The Vinegar Bible.

What is known as the "Vinegar Bible" was issued in the year 1717 from the Clarendon press of the University of Oxford. It derives its singular title from an error in the heading to the twentieth chapter of St. Luke, in which "Parable of the Vineyard" is printed "Parable of the Vinegar."

The Sick Man.

The name "Sick Man," by which Turkey is often referred to, was applied to that country by the Czar Nicholas, Jan. 14, 1851.

A Hand-Made Single Harness for $8 And up, at Gleason & Lemmler's. Call early and secure a bargain.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for Coughs and Colds, does it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes F. R. Foster & Co. to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 50c and $1.00. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption. Sold by F. R. Foster & Co.

All Sorts of Poison.

Mr. W. F. Daley, Advertising Agent of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, writes: "Inflammatory rheumatism swelled my legs and arms to twice their natural size. I suffered excruciating pain. Your wonderful S. S. S., made a complete cure."

Major Sidney Herbert, editor of the *Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer*, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I have fully tested the virtues of Swift's Specific, both as a rheumatism cure and a tonic. It has done even more than its proprietors claim for it."

Mr. Michael Long, Jr., with the Strobridge Lithographic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I suffered for two years with a terrible itching and painful sores on my neck, arms, hands and fingers. No physician could help me. S. S. S. relieved me perfectly and I feel like a new man."

Mrs. Amanda Ingle, of Gastonia, N. C., writes: "My baby, when four months old, developed scrofula. He had two severe risings and sores on the neck. I sent for our family physician, who pronounced it scrofula, and prescribed S. S. S. for it. I gave the baby S. S. S., and it soon got the disease under control. The sores are healed, and the baby is well and healthy. I know S. S. S. saved its life, and I told our doctor so. He is a regular physician, and prescribed S. S. S. for the baby as soon as he saw it had scrofula."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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(THE NEW QUININE.)

Science emerging from Darkness

The Hopes of People who use Kaskine are always Realized in a Cure.

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that the most delicate stomach will bear

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA RHEUMATISM,

NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine.

Mr. Lodo Hoornbeck, of the U. S. Ship Saratoga, now lying in Newport Harbor, writes that he meets with people almost daily who have used, or are using Kaskine, and who affirm from experience that it is superior to quinine in tonic and curative properties, and produces no subsequent bad effects.

Other letters of similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

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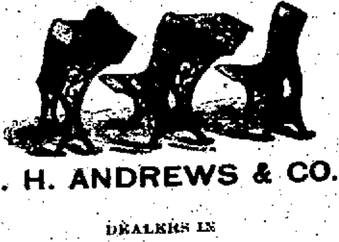

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Jan 8 1886.-y1.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

Western New York & Pa. R. R.

(FORMERLY B. & N. Y. & P. R. R.)

Time Table takes effect Nov. 20, 1887.

North'd			BUFFALO DIVISION.	South'd		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Eastern Time.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
7 00	1 15	8 25	Ar. Buffalo Lv.	8 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 15	12 38	7 40	East Aurora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 38	12 05	7 07	Chaffee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 32	12 00	7 02	Arcade	9 40	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 00	11 33	6 32	Franklinville	10 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 25	11 07	6 02	Hinsdale	10 42	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 03	10 4[illegible]	5 45	Olean	11 05	[illegible]	[illegible]
		a.m.				p.m.
2 15	7 15		Lv. Bradford Ar.	12 45	7 50	
2 50	12.45		Ar. Bradford Lv.	7 15	4 15	
p.m.	a.m.		Portville	p.m.	p.m.	
3 48	10 32		Eldred	11 20	[illegible]	
3 26	10 10		Larrabees	11 30	[illegible]	
3 18	10 03		Port Allegany	11 45	[illegible]	
2 54	9 40		Emporium	12 15	[illegible]	
1 50	8 35		Lv. Ar.	1 45	[illegible]	
p.m.	a.m.			p.m.		
a.m.			Lv. Ar.	a.m.		
3 30			Harrisburg	[illegible]		
11.25			Philadelphia	[illegible]		
8 00			New York	[illegible]		
11 20			Baltimore	[illegible]		
11 00			Washington	9 30		
p.m.			Lv. Ar.	a.m.		

Train arriving at Buffalo 8:25 a. m. and leaving Buffalo 5:20 p. m. run daily. Additional Sunday trains leave Buffalo at 7:20 a. m., arriving at Machias Jc., 11:44 a. m., leave Machias Jc. 4:05 p.m., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 p. m., stopping at intermediate stations.

Narrow Gauge Division. Trains leave Bradford for Bradford 7.20, 11.05 a. m., 6.05 p. m., arrive Olean 8.55 a. m., 3.55, 6.00 p. m. Leave Eldred for Bradford 7.00, 11.42 a. m., arrive Eldred 10:03, a. m., 6.35 p. m. Leave Bradford for Kinzua 6.30, 9.15 a. m. 4.20 p. m., arrive Bradford 11.25 a. m. 3.25, 8.00 p. m. Sunday trains leave Olean for Bradford 3.30 p. m., arrive Olean 9.15 a. m.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Emporium and Philadelphia, connecting with trains leaving Buffalo at 3.00 p. m. arriving Buffalo 7.00 p. m.

Get Time Tables giving full information from Company's Agents.

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J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass'r. & T'k. Ag't.
No. 84, Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.

CLERMONT BRANCH.

L'v Northw'd		STATIONS.	L'v southw'd	
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.
3.10	9.35	Larrabees	11.50	[illegible]
3.00	9.14	Frisbee	12.00	[illegible]
2.45	9.00	Farmers Valley	12.15	[illegible]
2.33	8.40	Smethport	12.22	[illegible]
2.13	7.30	Crosby	12.37	[illegible]
2.08	7.10	Colegrove	12.40	[illegible]
2.03	7.00	Hamlin	12.45	[illegible]
1.33	6.00	Clermont	1.18	[illegible]
P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, June 20, 1887.

Ar. EASTW'D.		STATIONS.	L'v WESTW'D.	
P M	P.M.		A.M.	P M
8.15	1.23	Coudersport	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.12	1.19	Hammonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.07	1.14	Fish Basket	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.04	1.10	Olmsted	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.59	1.05	Nelsons	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.51	12.57	Knowlton	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.45	12.50	Roulette	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.40	12.45	Pomeroy Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.31	12.36	Burtville	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.20	12.24	Coleman	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.15	12.18	Port Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

THE ERIE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM
BRADFORD BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD, and BRADFORD, ELDRED & CUBA RAILROAD. Takes effect Sunday, May 29, '87.

WESTWARD.			STATIONS	EASTWARD.		
	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	5 20	11 50	ar. Bradford lv.	7 25	10 40	2 25
	4 45	11 [illegible]	Kenzua Jc.	8 05	11 25	3 05
	4 36	11 [illegible]	Rew City	8 13	11 33	3 12
	4 13	10 48	Rixford	8 31	12 25	3 28
	4 00	10 35	Duke Centre	8 39	12 33	3 33
	3 50	10 23	Eldred	8 55	1 00	3 50
	3 32	10 05	Bullis Mills	9 10	1 25	4 06
	3 17	9 54	Ceres	9 26	1 40	4 21
	2 59	9 40	Little Genesee	9 40	1 55	4 35
6 00	2 55	9 30	Lv. Bolivar Ar	10 14	2 25	4 45
5 30	2 34	9 06	Allentown	10 20	[illegible]	5 09
4 50	2 00	8 35	lv Wellsville ar	10 45	3 00	5 30
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.				
			N. Y., L. E. & W.			
		3 50	Hornellsville	12 1[illegible]		5 30
			Addison	1 15		
			Corning	1 31		9 05
		1 52	Elmira	1 56		10 16
			Waverly			[illegible]
			Owego			
		12 21	Binghampton	3 31		12 50
		6 00	lv. New York ar	[illegible]		[illegible]
		p.m.		p.m.		a.m.
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
7 30	1 15	10 45	ar. Bradford lv	9 10	9 15	5 15
6 55	1 40	10 10	Kinzua Junct'n	9 10	9 55	5 55
6 47	1 32	10 02	Alken	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 41	1 26	9 56	Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 35	1 19	9 50	Simpson	9 30	10 16	[illegible]
6 25	1 10	9 40	Ormsby	9 40	10 25	6 25
5 50		9 05	Smethport	10 15		7 00
5 30	12 40	9 05	Mt. Jewett	10 15	10 35	[illegible]
5 15	12 00	8 30	Kane	10 50	10 50	[illegible]
p.m.	m.	a.m.				

[illegible], Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect May 23, 1887.
Daily Except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

8:30, a. m.—Day Express for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:35 p.m., Baltimore 6:45 p. m., Washington, 7:45 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

9:35 p. m.—Erie Mail for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:25 a. m., New York 11:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:15 a. m., Washington 9:30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington and through passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

10:30 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

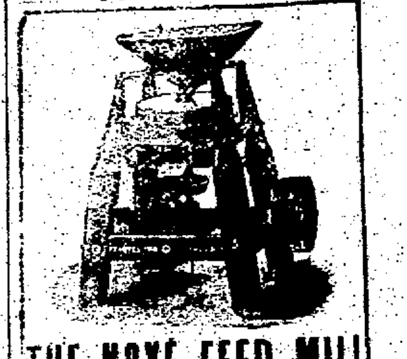
6:20 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7:40 a. m. Baltimore 7:30 a. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 6:20 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport

Erie Mail leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:25 p. m., Washington 10:30 p. m. Baltimore 11:30 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 10:30 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport, and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt



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MRS. M. E. BERGSTRESSER.

Smethport, Pa., April 1st 1886. tf